

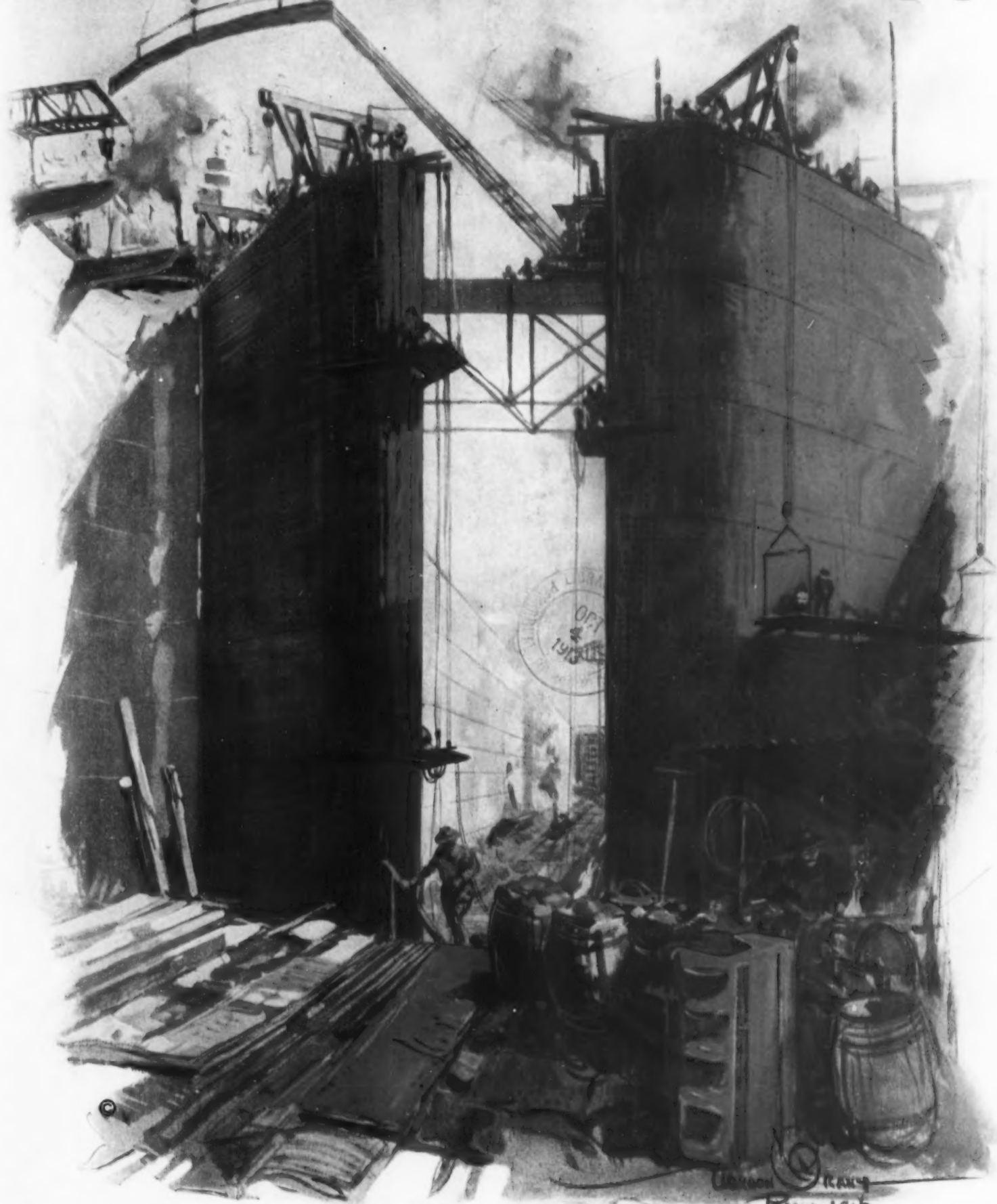
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Leslie's

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The Schweinder Press

A GATEWAY BETWEEN TWO OCEANS

One of the Giant Steel Gates of the Panama Canal

Develop Alaska!

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

The entrance to the Klondike—the fourth of a series of photographs showing Alaska and the Yukon as they are to-day.

(See article in this issue)



"PRODUCTS OF ALASKA"

Two of the few young ladies of Skagway that have succeeded in remaining single—and seem not to be downhearted over that fact.

THE GATEWAY TO THE KLONDIKE

Skagway, 1,000 miles north of Seattle, was a city of 15,000 in 1897, when the Klondike rush was at its height. It was then a lawless place, dominated by "Soapy" Smith and his gang. Now it is a pretty little town of about 900, with schools, churches, gardens, and a baseball ground. The average summer temperature is 56 degrees; the winter average is 25 degrees above zero; the warm Japanese current keeps the thermometer high.



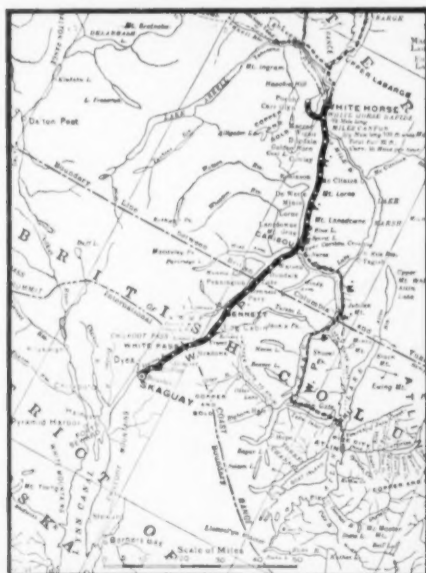
SKAGWAY'S MAIN STREET

The White Pass trains run directly through the town on their way toward the Klondike. The stores are small but well constructed and well stocked with goods at moderate prices. Dimes and nickels are used here, while nothing smaller than a quarter is serviceable in the interior towns. The banquet given to the Seattle visitors at the Pullen House in Skagway was strictly up-to-date and was a surprise to those who expected a "sour-dough" menu.



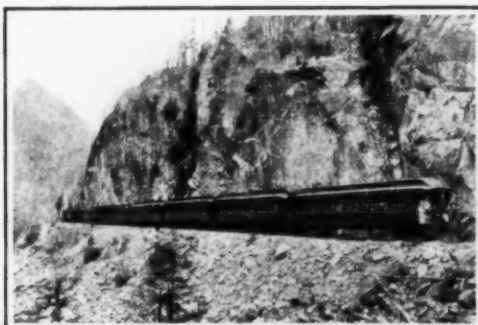
CROSSING WHITE PASS IN EARLIER DAYS

Getting supplies over the Pass into the Klondike region was a strenuous task before the railroad was built, and cost the lives of hundreds of horses and dogs, as well as of many men. The bitter trail of '97 can yet be seen from the windows of the passing train.



A WONDERFUL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The White Pass & Yukon, 111 miles long, connects the ocean at Skagway with more than 2,000 miles of navigable water—the Yukon River. The first twenty miles of it run through American territory, ending at the international boundary on White Pass summit. The railway follows the old Klondike trail and its construction was one of the engineering triumphs of the late M. J. Heney. The cost of operation is high—but so is that of dog-teams!



THE NEW WAY TO THE KLONDIKE

It is reported that engineers once said that the only way to transport passengers and freight across the White Pass was by balloon, but this fine train shows how wrong they were. The rails stop at White Horse but there is a steamer service on to Dawson for five months in the year and a stage service during the frozen months. The scenery along the White Pass is sublime but of far more importance is the fact that it is the only line of steel connecting ocean transportation with the chain of towns in the interior of Alaska, along the Yukon River.



WHITE HORSE, WHERE THE GIRLS CAN PLAY BALL

This northern terminal of the railroad is a Canadian town and the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police, but the editor of the town paper is an American and baseball is the sport. As the score-board shows, the girls' team had just beaten the boys and they were preparing to challenge the American girls of Skagway for a championship game on the Fourth of July. The best of feeling prevails between the Canadian town of White Horse, at one end of the railroad, and the American town of Skagway, at the other. The Americans flock to White Horse on Dominion Day and help the Canadians celebrate, and White Horse returns the compliment on the Fourth of July.

Leslie's Announces a Series of Articles of Popular Interest on Good Roads

Realizing that the subject of good roads is one of vital interest to every citizen of this country, be he motor car owner or plain pedestrian, the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY has arranged for the publication of an important series of articles by the leading authorities on the good roads situation. These will be broad in their scope and will show what will be done with the 25 billion dollars that it is estimated will be spent during the next generation for the construction and improvement of 2,300,000 miles of road in the United States.

With one state issuing \$100,000,000 worth of good roads bonds, another \$50,000,000 worth, and others 25 and \$18,000,000 and lesser amounts, this is a subject of vital interest to every live American, for not only the prosperity, but the education of the future generations of the country depends, to a large extent, upon the solution of this question. Civilization may follow the flag, but education assuredly follows good roads. It is a mere matter of statistics that the largest percentage of country children attend school in rural districts in which the proportion of improved roads is the highest. A partial list of these good roads articles, as they will be published from time to time, is as follows:

"The Great Transcontinental Lincoln Highway; Its Aim, How and by Whom It Will Be Built," by F. A. Seiberling, Director Lincoln Highway Association.

"How Good Roads Bring Prosperity to the States Through Which They Pass," by Robert Bruce, Manager Touring Car Bureau American Automobile Association.

"The Solution of the Road Problem for Various Kinds of Traffic," the cheapest and best kinds of roads for horses and automobiles, by Harry Wilken Perry, Secretary Good Roads Committee Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"How France Maintains Her Perfect Road System—A Lesson for Americans," by Francis Miltoun Mansfield, American Consular Agent, Toulon, France.

Arrangements are being made for the preparation of additional articles on good roads by other authorities eminently qualified to discourse on such a subject.

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVII Thursday, October 2, 1913 No. 3030

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CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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**We Pay The Freight
On These Houses**
\$10,000 BOOK OF PLANS FREE

**Freight Prepaid
No Money Down**
Here is an opportunity for any man to own a home of his own, no matter how limited his means. Even if you have not definitely settled on any building plans, it will pay you big to take advantage of this sensational offer. Order your material NOW and build later.

We are determined that the Fall of 1913 shall be the biggest, busiest season in the history of this company. Hence these unprecedented offerings, the like of which have never before been made in the history of building material business.

Think of the Enormous Saving Nowhere else, in all the world, can you duplicate these prices. We will save you from 1/3 to 1/2 what you would have to pay elsewhere. Look well at the illustrations of the 4 homes here shown—note the brief descriptions. We will furnish you the material needed to construct any of these homes strictly according to our Plans, Specifications and Material list at the prices quoted for each. But that is not all. We will deliver all of this material right to your railroad shipping point, FREIGHT PREPAID BY US—no charge to be paid by you at all. You are not even required to pay one cent down. We ship subject to examination wholly at our own risk. We positively guarantee every item we send you to be high grade, clean, brand new stock. We would not dare ship from \$500 to \$10,000 worth of material on these liberal, no-money-down, freight prepaid terms, were it otherwise.

Special Notice: These freight prepaid prices are for all points in Ill., Ind., Ohio, Southern part of Mich., and Wis. and Eastern part of Iowa and hold good for these 4 designs only. Special freight prepaid prices to any point outside of above territory.

These Prices Good Only For 30 Days
Please remember, the prices quoted in this advertisement hold good only for 30 days. After that they will positively be withdrawn. If you are wise you will not let this chance go by, as it may never come again. So be sure to write us today.

50c Buys Complete Set of Blue Print Plans This is the first time we have ever offered a complete set of plans for only 50c. Plans offered at this price are only for the designs shown in this advertisement. Usually, when you go to an architect, plans like these would cost you about \$50. If you buy the bill of material from us we will absorb the 50c charge and the plans will cost you nothing.

\$10,000 Book of Plans Free! Plumbing Material
The houses here shown are four of our regular designs taken from our wonderful Book of Plans, containing 100 pages of beautiful modern homes. Let us send you a copy of this magnificent Book FREE. Not only do we save you from \$25 to \$50 on your complete building, but we give you all the assistance you need for its proper and economical construction free of charge.

Our Guarantee Your Protection
We guarantee all brand new stock, sufficient quantity, prompt shipment. Guarantee backed by \$10,000,000 capital.

CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING CO.
Prominently known to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers", and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the four Harris Brothers will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of THE CHICAGO HOUSEWRECKING COMPANY, under the name of the Harris Brothers Company.

Design No. 57 Six Rooms and bath. A Modern Home. Excellent Interior. Size, 24 ft. by 26 ft. **\$736**

Design No. 60 Five Rooms, bath. Large Living room; Private Porches. Modern in every respect. Size 27x29 ft. **\$762**

Harris Bros Co. 35th and IRON Sts. Chicago Dept. RR-123

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Do You Still Use a Horse and Wagon?

What is the system by which you deliver your goods?

Do you know that one properly-selected light motor truck will do double the work of a horse at less cost?

Do you know that such a truck can be purchased for less than \$600?

Do you know that a properly-selected large truck (three- to five-ton capacity) will replace from six to eight horses at a marked saving in expense?

If you do not know this—or if you do know it and want more reliable information—fill out the attached coupon now.

It is the business of Leslie's Motor Department to help you select the pleasure car, truck, motorcycle or accessory best suited to your needs. This service is free of charge.

COUPON

Mail to Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City

Name.....
Address: Street.....
City..... State.....
Business.....
I use..... horses in my delivery system.
I use..... wagons in my delivery system.
The distance of the farthest point to which I deliver is..... miles.
I could extend the distance to which I deliver to..... miles with proper facilities.
An average load for my delivery wagon is..... pounds.
If I install a truck system, { Poor Good facilities
I have { No
for caring for and storing the vehicles on my premises.
The make of the commercial vehicle in which I am interested is.....
I have..... electric current on my premises. (Yes or No)
Please send me replies to the above questions.

The Camera's Record of Recent Events



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF AN OVERLAND TRAIN

On September 18th "The Oriental Limited," running from Seattle to Chicago at the rate of 53 miles an hour, ran into a burning bridge eight miles south of Winona, Minn. The flying train had just rounded a sharp curve and could not stop. The engine crossed the bridge in safety while the tender and five coaches were derailed and burned. There were no deaths and very few injuries.



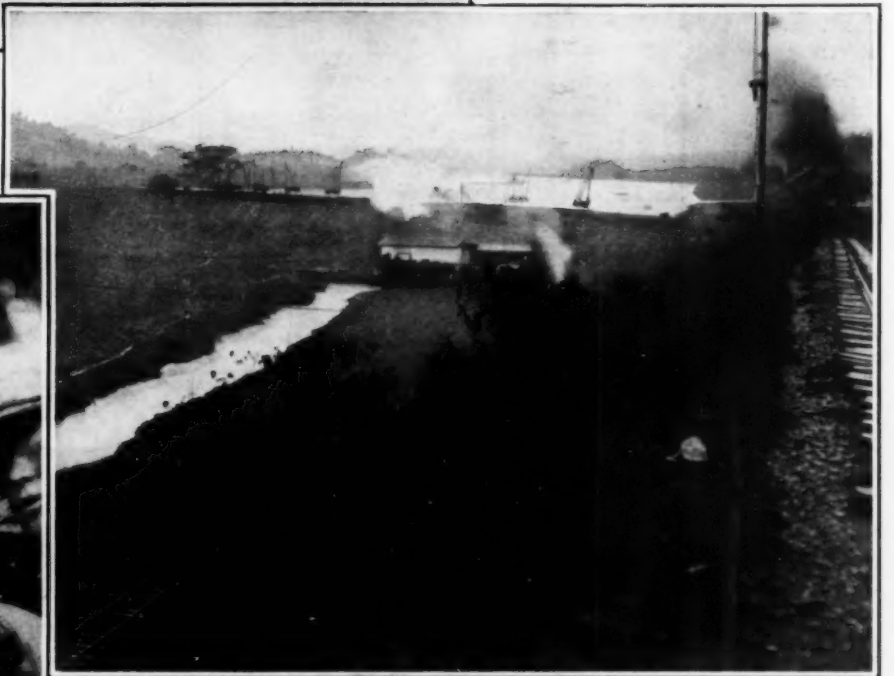
THREE ZEPPELIN ACCIDENTS IN THREE DAYS

The Naval Zeppelin "L-1" which was caught in a gale while at sea eighteen miles from the Heligoland Light, Germany. Fifteen of the officers and crew were lost while seven were saved by torpedo boats. On the preceding day the "L-IV" met with an accident in which one man was injured, and on the day following the "L-V" met with a mishap in which three soldiers were killed.



20-YEAR-OLD BOY IS GOLF CHAMPION OF THE WORLD

On September 20th Francis Ouimet, of Brookline, Mass., defeated the two best golfers of England and of the world in the final contest for supremacy. Ouimet is an American but of French Canadian descent and is employed as a salesman in Boston. His unprecedented victory has amazed golfers on both sides of the ocean. The photograph shows the winner being carried off the field by his friends. The boy with the bath towel about his neck is Ouimet's caddie.



WATER IN THE PANAMA CANAL FROM END TO END

A photograph showing the dam which is ready to be blown up on October 10th and thereby flood the only section of the Canal which is not already partly full of water. The explosion of dynamite at this point (Gamboa Dike) will allow dredges to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but the Canal will not be officially opened until January 1st.



UNION VETERANS MARCH AGAIN ON HISTORIC SOUTHERN SOIL

A section of the parade of the G. A. R. Encampment recently held in Chattanooga, near the battlefields of Chickamauga Creek, Missionary Ridge and Look-out Mountain. This year's encampment was made notable by the fact that it was held in one of the cities of the seceding states; they had met in the South before—when they were at Louisville, for instance—but Kentucky was not one of the states which left the Union.

EDITORIAL



The Factory!

GRIM, stern and smoky it stands against the sky. Its high stacks seem to seek the clouds. The streaked roof is framed in an atmosphere of smoke and steam.

The whirl of the wheels fills the air. Busy hands are moving under the direction of keen-cut eyes. The faces of the workers reveal intentness of purpose, knowledge of the craft and serenity with work well done.

This is the factory. Perhaps it has made the town. Usually it has, for, as Mr. J. Le Roy Tope has well said: "Over the gate to growth and glory of every city must be inscribed the words: 'A monument to them who buildeth factories here.'"

Out of the 220 cities of this country having 25,000 or more population about 70 per cent. are in the manufacturing section. Mr. Tope says 63 per cent. of all the people live in cities and are the buyers who distribute population and prosperity to their cities.

And who built the factory? Who took the venture of failure or success? The employees who keep the place busy and share the burden of the industry? No. It was the man with money, the capitalist. He took the risk. He could have put his money in the savings bank or loaned it to his neighbors, on their farms or houses and rested in comfort without anxiety, but he took the chances of the investment.



Perhaps he had been a working man. In all probability he had. Accumulating his savings and inspired by an ambition to be his own employer, to prove his ability rather than to store up wealth, he had waited for the opportunity to venture in business by himself or with others. Watching and waiting, and finally finding the opportunity, and taking advantage of it, he risked his savings and the factory rose.

Perhaps after a time as his business increased, it developed into wider lines until it reached a magnitude surpassing anticipation. Perhaps ultimately, the successful head of the enterprise, meeting growing competition from the domestic and the foreign producer, and realizing the value of concentration and efficiency, combined his establishment with others and thus created a magnificent corporation, employing thousands instead of hundreds and requiring millions of capital instead of tens of thousands.

Then the city took on the appearance of a metropolis. Suburban property was divided into city lots and farms into villa sites. Rows of new dwellings stretched out into the fields where the flowers grew. Shops multiplied and everybody shared in the general prosperity.

This is the history of many an American city. It is the tale of every city that has been conspicuously prosperous. And who brought this prosperity? Capital or labor? It was both. Woe betide those who fail to comprehend the mutual dependence of these upon each other!

And wrath upon wrath to him who dare raise a hand to endanger the victory that labor and capital united have won, in this favored land of freedom and equal opportunity.

Let capital always be considered. Let labor always be conservative. Let no mischievous hand foment trouble. Capital gets its greatest rewards when labor is most efficient. The best friends of labor are the men they work for and with.

AND REMEMBER THAT A DEMAGOGUE NEVER FILLED A PAY ENVELOPE!

Letters to Leslie's

WE receive all kinds of letters from our readers, and very few find fault with what we have to say. A single week's mail will bring hundreds of differing expressions from the 2,000,000 readers of LESLIE'S. A wide-awake successful manufacturer in Chicago who proclaims his bitter opposition to the sensational and muckraking press, asks permission to use Mr. Kemble's striking cartoons and other matters from LESLIE'S in a circular 100,000 copies of which he proposes to distribute among the business men of the United States. Of course we are glad to have him do so. A reader in Elk City, Okla., congratulates us on the editorial entitled "Cheap!" in the issue of July 31st, and says "Every father and mother should read this article to the children every morning. Every teacher should read it to her class and all preachers should use it as a text, at least once a month."

Our enterprising newspaper friends have to say something. The Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* says: "Well does LESLIE'S reiterate its protest against the overdone muckraking of our day, which has become a disease like the bubonic plague." The Burlington, Vt., *News* says: "LESLIE'S is a lightened, moral magazine, with a great power for good. It is a conservative publication defending the big interests when they are not badly breaking the laws, but condemning those who go beyond reason." The Fort Worth, Texas, *Record* accuses LESLIE'S of "slamming the farmer," but for the life of us we do not know the reason why. The farmer is our friend. The Milwaukee *Free Press* objects because a member of Congress secured unanimous permission to print in the Congressional Record the reasons that Representative Weaver, of Oklahoma, gave in LESLIE'S for his regular attendance at church. But it took the Seattle *Sun* to sound a joyous note because we called that city "swift." Observe the rising Sun!

Restful Gotham! Sleep on. Out here we are close to nature. We feel the ginger of the earth. Some of the bracing pitch of the firs of the forests is in the blood that warms us. Are our faces pink? The apothecary did not paint them. Are we strong? We have played with the cougars, chased the coyotes over the hills and whirled with the noble salmon. We eat red snow, and polish up with cedar oil. Are we happy? The green hills are smiling always. Puget Sound is a huge bit of liquid laughter. The snow peaks are cheerful. The sun romps up over the mountains in the morning and scampers playfully down the slopes in the evening. The moon is joyful. The stars sing for us. The winds are full of music. The trees are vibrant harps. The hedges and the meadows are mellow with the sweet things of life. Alaska is a perpetual beam of promise. In such circumstances why shouldn't Seattle be swifter than New York?

The Plain Truth

HORRIBLE! It is inconceivable that any one in his right mind could deliberately murder a human being, then cut up the body and toss the pieces into the river. Such a crime could only be explained on the theory of degeneracy or insanity. The arrest of a Catholic priest in New York City and his confession of the murder of a young woman, the burning of a part of her body and the dismemberment of the remainder horrified the country. Cardinal Farley at once expressed his intention to aid in the prosecution of the criminal and advocated his severest punishment. The sanctity of the holy calling makes occasional revelations of degenerate tendencies of clergymen particularly shocking. They justify an inquiry whether candidates for sacred orders are in all instances subjected to the necessary tests before their admission to an estate which gives to them unusual opportunities for evil as well as good.



QUESTION! "Is this true? Is it fair?" This is the question written by one of our most thoughtful captains of industry on the margin of a double-page cartoon from the recent issue of a prominent publication. The picture shows three gigantic monsters marked "Greed," "Gain," and "Gold" sitting over a highway leading to a factory along which little children are marching to the "Mills of the Gods." It is a fair question to ask if this be true. It is also fair to emphasize the further inquiry of the captain of industry who asks in his marginal note: "Why brand all industry? Why not insist that attacks be specific and true?" We look at the publication which makes this attack on the industries of the country and find its advertising pages filled with the announcements of some of our most successful manufacturing enterprises. If these patrons of our contemporary are filled with the lust of "greed, gain and gold," they should be spewed out of the mouths of every decent publication. Their cash is tainted.

EXAMPLES! Everybody likes to see a good example whether he follows it or not. One of the best of the old-fashioned examples is to observe the Sabbath Day. A recent news dispatch from Cleveland reported that Mrs. John D. Rockefeller accompanied by her husband, attended a Baptist Sunday School on a recent Sunday morning, and confided to her friends that she was about to celebrate her seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Curiosity was felt as to the kind of celebration this occasion might have by the wife of one of the wealthiest men in the world. Those who waited for a sensational announcement of a magnificent and luxurious entertainment were disappointed. A quiet family gathering such as marked the early anniversaries of the event, in days when, like many other young Americans, Mr. Rockefeller was struggling for success, was all that the chronicler could find to report. Many of our wealthy women have been responsible for the popular outburst against the rich. Their frivolities, extravagances and costly amusements have deserved criticism. But none of these have ever been applied to Mrs. Rockefeller. With wealth untold, she has lived the simple life of a Christian woman whose benevolences and charities have been generously bestowed but never with public proclamation.

CUT prices! There never was a more senseless outcry than that of the disturbers against the maintenance of a uniform price to all purchasers of articles of common use. It is safe to believe that whenever these prices are cut by a merchant to advertise his other goods, he will more than make up his losses by unfair profits on what he has to sell. An important point in this connection is made by Mr. Allen W. Clark, the editor of *The American Paint and Oil Dealer*. He says that while the Government officials and the courts encourage the living wage to protect the price of labor, they refuse to recognize the same principle as proper or legal in merchandising. Mr. Clark makes another point equally as strong against newspapers and magazines that will not permit the hawking about of their publications or advertising space at cut rates but denounce the protected price on brands to which proprietary value has been given by advertising in these same newspapers and magazines. Our contemporary is fully justified in what it says. He should go a step further and criticize the conduct of those who, in spite of the facts he gives, are so generously contributing to the advertising columns of the offenders. As Mr. C. W. Post puts it, they are "The fools who feed the monster."



SUBSTITUTION! Nothing is meaner than the sneak. He is in the same category with the liar and the thief. Nothing is more contemptible for a merchant to do than to try to take away from a well advertised product the market it has diligently and at great expense made for itself. The press of the country long ago joined in a united attack on the scheme of substitution by which dealers induced customers to accept a cheaper, and in most cases, inferior, substitute for an advertised product that the customer wanted. This was largely in the patent medicine field. Now it is being done in food products. We have before us a circular sent out by a reputable Chicago house telling its customers how they can substitute a cheap imitation of a well-known breakfast food by buying another with a similar name which has not been to the expense of advertising. This circular asks the dealer to buy the substitute and save the dollar on each case that was spent for advertising the original product. This is not only an imposition on the manufacturer of a food widely known all over the country, but also an imposition on the publications in which the food secured its reputation by advertising its merits. In this matter the magazines and newspapers have a duty to perform in self-protection. We have no doubt that they will attend to it promptly.



A MORAL ISSUE!

"Now that you are reducing the Tariff, I suppose I can fill my market-basket cheaper?"
"You misunderstood me, my dear woman; this is a moral issue!"

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble

Big Facts About the Big Ditch

Written for Leslie's by WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Author of "The Americans in Panama"

EDITOR'S NOTE—Now that the Panama Canal is in the last stages of completion, with only a dike of earth separating the water of the two oceans, everybody wants to know all the big facts about the greatest engineering work of modern times. Without waste of words, Mr. Scott has told the whole story in a concise and authoritative way. The facts have been classified and arranged in a manner convenient for reference, so that they may be clipped out and filed away for future use.

GENERAL SURVEY

THE Panama Canal connects the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean at the Isthmus of Panama, 1,981 miles south of New York, 1,486 miles southeast of New Orleans, and 3,277 miles southeast of San Francisco. It is 47 miles long.



ENTER THE PACIFIC!
A stream of water from the Pacific Ocean flowing into the Canal prism at the Pacific end of the Canal. The waters had been held back by the dike during the period of excavation.



DYNAMITE OPENS BIG CANAL
This is the explosion which let the waters of the Pacific into the southern end of the Canal, as far as Miraflores. A similar explosion this week at Gamboa Dike (where the Chagres River enters Gatun Lake) will flood Culebra Cut.



SHRINERS MAKING MERRY IN PANAMA
During a recent excursion of the Shriners, who made a tour of inspection of the Canal, a unique session was held in one of the big locks. Amid these unusual surroundings, more than a hundred candidates were initiated and it was an occasion of much jollification.

Construction work has been exclusively by the United States government.

President McKinley initiated the movement for the present Canal; President Roosevelt carried it to within 50 per cent. of completion; President Taft carried it to within 90 per cent. of completion; President Wilson will finish and dedicate it.

The completed Canal is to cost \$375,200,000.

Of this amount approximately \$150,000,000 goes into wages and salaries.

To October, 1913, the date of the passage of the first ship, the Canal has cost \$307,000,000.

January 1, 1915 was the date set for the formal completion and operation of the Canal.

An Exposition celebrating the event will be held by all nations at San Francisco in 1915.

It will be in regular commercial use by March, 1914, eight months ahead of time.

Work was begun by the Americans on May 4, 1904.

The smallest number of employees was 746; the largest 44,661.

Total excavation required, including useful work done by the French, 263,261,000 cubic yards.

Maximum number of white Americans employed, 5,816.

Eighty-seven distinct nationalities, or geographical designations, have been employed in building the Canal.

Pennsylvania furnished the most American employees; New York second; Ohio third.

Three nations have played stellar roles in Panama—the Spanish, the French and the Americans.

FIRST PHASE—HISTORICAL

1501 Panama discovered by Bastides, a Spaniard.
1502 Columbus cruised along the Isthmian coast seeking a passage to the East Indies.

1509 First permanent settlement at Nombre de Dios, in Panama, by the Spanish, a hundred years before settlement of North America.

1513 Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean.

1519 City of Panama, on Pacific side of the Isthmus, is founded.

1671 Morgan and the Buccaneers burn the city of Panama.

of \$250,000 beginning in 1913.

1904 The French sell their concessions, equipment and construction work to the United States for \$40,000,000. Amount spent by the French in their unsuccessful attempt, \$260,000,000.

1904, May 4, the Canal Zone comes under the American flag.

SECOND PHASE—GEOGRAPHICAL

Where the Canal traverses it, the Isthmus of Panama runs nearly East and West.

The Continental Divide beginning in Alaska, running through the United States as the Rocky Mountains, through Mexico as the Sierra Madre, passes through Panama as the Cordilleras and into South America as the Andes.

The Panama Canal cuts through this Divide, which at the highest point on the center line of the Canal reaches an altitude of 312 feet above sea-level.

The Chagres River enters the Canal Zone at the foot of the Atlantic slope of the mountains and runs through the Canal Zone for 30 miles to the Caribbean Sea.

This river has been dammed at Gatun, seven miles inland from the Caribbean Sea to form a great artificial lake and to comprise 32 miles of the Canal.

It is the largest artificial body of water in the world—164 square miles in area.

On the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, the annual average rainfall is 130 inches; on the Pacific side, 70 inches.

There is a dry season of four months (January to May) and a rainy season of eight months (May to December).

The great artificial Gatun Lake will be kept filled by the torrential rains of the rainy season.

Vegetation is tropical and the animal life semi-tropical.

The Canal Zone is 9 degrees from the Equator. The average annual temperature is 85 degrees.

Earthquakes are not common in Panama.

The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are at the same mean sea-level at Panama, but the tide on the Atlantic side has a lift of only 2½ feet while on the Pacific side the maximum lift is 21 feet.

1821 Panama revolts from Spain and becomes a part of Colombia.

1855 An American company builds the first railroad crossing the Western Hemisphere at any point, from Colon to Panama.

1880 The French, under Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, begin the construction of a Panama Canal.

1889 French enterprise becomes bankrupt.

1894 French company is reorganized and continues operations.

1903 Panama revolts from Colombia and becomes a Republic.

1904 The United States leases from the new Republic a Zone of land 10 miles wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus, for \$10,000,000 in cash and an annual rental in perpetuity.

Colon, the Atlantic terminal, and Panama the Pacific terminal, are the largest cities in the Republic of Panama, 25,000 and 45,000 population respectively.

Gatun is the largest town in the Canal Zone.

THIRD PHASE—SANITARY

Panama, prior to American occupation in 1904 was known as a death hole.

Col. William C. Gorgas, of the Army Medical Corps, was appointed by President Roosevelt to clean up the Isthmus. When he began work the death rate in the Canal Zone, Colon and Panama was 49.94 per 1,000 of population.

In 1913 for the same places it was 21.18, or cut down more than one half.

Among American employees the death rate of 1906 was 8.14 per 1,000, and in 1911, an average year, it was reduced to 5.14 per 1,000 for both disease and accidents.

His methods in the main have been two-fold. First, clean up the cities; and Second, kill the mosquitoes, and enforce rigid quarantine.

To the passage of the first ship in October 5,718 employees have died.

Of that total, 1,192 have been killed by violence.

An average of 11 employees has been killed every month since American occupation.

The worst accident was at Bas Obispo on December 12, 1908 when 26 men were killed and forty injured by a premature explosion of 22 tons of dynamite.

The largest number killed in one year was 178.

The only epidemic of yellow fever was from April to September, 1905, when 37 employees died.

Small pox, the plague and other virulent diseases have been banished.

Each employee is entitled to thirty days' sick leave on pay with free medical attention.

About 24 out of every 1,000 employees are constantly sick, and the hospitals have a capacity of 1,200 patients.

The Department of Sanitation has 1,300 employees. It has cost to date \$16,500,000.

FOURTH PHASE—ENGINEERING

Plan of the Panama Canal—Combined sea-level (15 miles) and lock-type (32 miles).

Method and features of construction:

ATLANTIC DIVISION—From deep water in the Caribbean Sea up to and including the Gatun Locks and Dam—7 miles.

Seven miles of sea-level channel, 500 feet wide and 41 feet deep. Excavation required, 53,217,000 cubic yards, mainly by dredges. Cost \$17,736,000.

Gatun Dam—1½ miles long and 105 feet high across the valley of the Chagres River and forming thereby the Gatun Lake.

Contains 22,504,041 cubic yards of earth and rock, built by dumping material from the Culebra Cut and hydraulic filling.

About midway in the Dam is a Spillway to regulate the flow of water out of Gatun Lake. Capacity 140,000 cubic feet of water per second. Concrete required, 225,000 cubic yards.

The flow of water through the Spillway operates a hydro-electric power plant for generating illumination and power for the entire canal.

The Gatun Dam was begun in 1906 and finished in 1913. Cost, \$13,572,000.

Abutting the Dam are the three twin Gatun Locks which lift ships from the sea-level channel to the Gatun lake, 85 feet above sea-level.

(Continued on page 328)

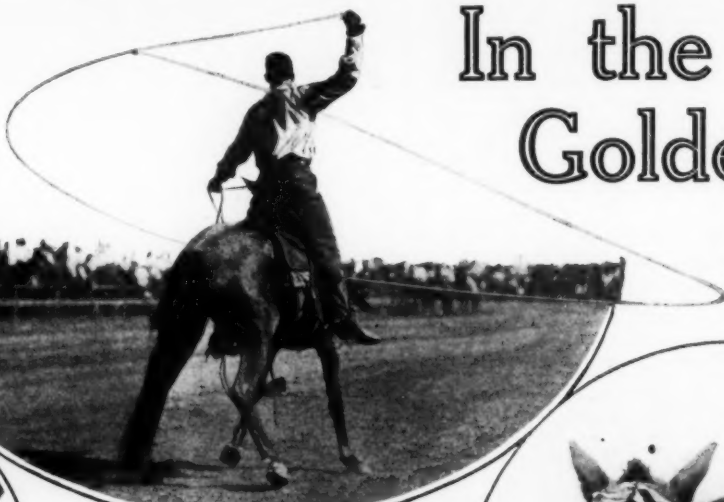
Cowboy Frolics

In the Golden West

Photographs by JOE SHIMITZ

Stirring scenes at the celebration of Frontier Day at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Pendleton, Ore., witnessed similar scenes at its great annual "Roundup" in September



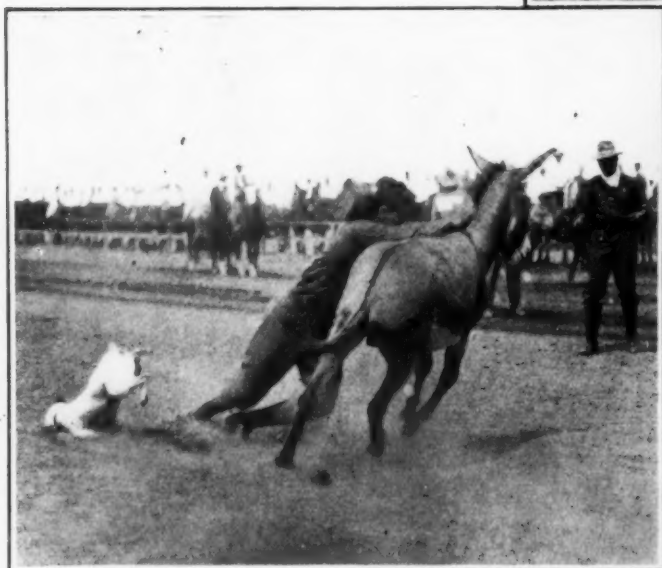
FANCY WORK WITH THE LARIAT
"Cuba" Crutchfield, a famous roper, giving an exhibition of his wonderful skill in throwing the lasso.



CALIFORNIA'S LADY CHAMPION
Miss Minnie Thompson, who is said to be the champion lady rider of California, was one of the star features of the Cheyenne celebration.



ONE OF BUFFALO BILL'S STARS
Miss Lulu Parr, who was formerly a member of Col. Cody's Wild West show. She was originally from St. Louis but calls Little Rock, Ark., her home.



A CHAMPION ROPER
Hugh Stemeler, who holds a world's record as a roper of steers, is seen in a moment of intense action. His time for roping a steer was 33 2-5 seconds.



A NEW KIND OF CAVALRY EXERCISE

A United States soldier in the midst of his busy job of trying to ride a wild burro. It also seems to be a busy moment for the dog.



"TAKING THE TIRE OUT OF TIRED" AT COLORADO
One of the beautiful features of the Shan Kive parade at Colorado Springs, when thousands to the Garden of the Gods for a spectacular performance in which bands of Indians

ONE OF THE SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

"Denver Ed" just as he was thrown by a famous bronco known as "Gentleman Jim." The rider was seriously hurt.

SPRINGS
of machines carried visitors were the chief feature.



People Talked About



A POPULAR WASHINGTON GIRL

Miss Genevieve Clark, only daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, will be one of the most prominent debutantes in Washington this winter. Miss Clark attended a number of dances and dinners for young people last winter, but will not come out formally until this season.



A LOYAL HELPMATE

Mrs. David Dubose Gaillard, wife of one of the Panama Canal Engineers, who is accompanying her husband in a search for a cure for the illness he contracted in the Canal Zone. They spent some time at Johns Hopkins University Hospital in Baltimore, but are now in New York.



NEW TRUANT OFFICER FOR ILLINOIS

Mrs. Rosie M. Haynie, wife of Judge D. D. Haynie of Salem, Ill., has been appointed an officer of the city for the school year of 1913-14. Her duty will be to search out the delinquent boys and girls and see that they become regular school attendants, and she may cause the arrest of the parents as well as of the child.

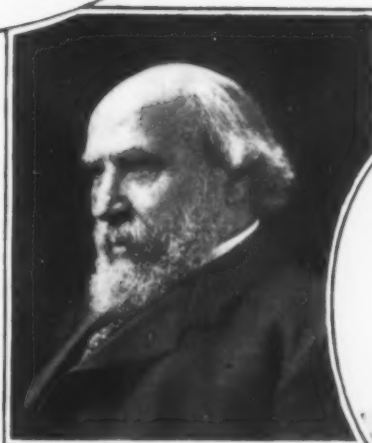


NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Jule M. Hanaford, who was recently elected president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to succeed Mr. Howard Elliott, who lately became head of the New Haven road upon the resignation of Charles S. Mellen. Mr. Hanaford has been with the Northern Pacific in continuous service since 1872, when he was chief clerk in the freight office.

TO PUNISH WIFE-BEATERS

Pittsburgh has a novel punishment for those found guilty of wife-beating. Any man convicted of the crime is compelled "to go one round" with each of these heavyweight policemen. Otherwise he is given full limit of the law and imprisonment. Wife-beating is now on the decline in Pittsburgh. Top row (left to right), Capt. Robert S. Gray and Lieut. Chas. Faulkner; lower row, George B. Shaw, John H. Enry, Charles B. Smith and Fred A. Bowman.



EMPIRE BUILDER CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Mr. James J. Hill, the great industrial developer of the Northwest and well-known railroad builder, who on September 16th celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, in which his associates and co-workers joined. Mr. Hill is still actively associated in the management of the Great Northern Railway, which he built.



AN AMERICAN AUTHOR OF PARIS

Mrs. Flora McL. Woodson, author of "Magnetic Paris," who for fifteen years has led a "dual life" to obtain the material for her vivacious work. As Adelaide Mack she lived in the Latin quarter of Paris, and under her own name mingles with society in the French capital, thus obtaining unique facts for her book.



MAN OF MYSTERY IN THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Manuel M. de Zamacona, formerly Mexican ambassador to the United States, who was sent presumably as the personal representative of President Huerta of Mexico, and who is now in Washington, but who says he is in the United States on personal business. It is generally believed that Senor Zamacona is to be received on the same status as John Lind was in Mexico.



A CONSISTENT WORKER FOR WORLD'S PURITY

B. S. Steadwell, president of the World's Purity Federation, which will hold the Seventh International Purity Congress at Minneapolis, November 7 to 12, 1913, which will be the greatest gathering ever held in this continent in the movement for the suppression of vice. Reginald Wright Kauffman, whose fascinating stories have appeared in LESLIE'S, will be a prominent figure at the Congress.



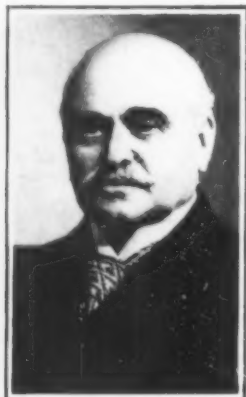
AMERICANIZED CHINESE

Charlie Toy of Milwaukee, and his two sons Moy Bock Quong and Moy Bock Ton. The father was for many years head of the Chinese Free Masons. He is one of the most prominent Chinese merchants in this country, being a large importer of celestial foodstuffs. He is retiring and returning to China to remain, but has installed his sons in charge of his big American business. Before taking personal charge of it, they are returning to China to marry girls whom their father selected and whom they have never seen.



OUR FIRST PROFESSOR OF CIVIC DESIGN

Charles Mulford Robinson, the well-known Rochester author on subjects relating to city planning, has recently been appointed Professor of Civic Design at the University of Illinois. Although some universities have heretofore given courses in this work, Illinois is the first to make it a distinct chair, and to Mr. Robinson falls the honor of filling this post.



ANOTHER EDITOR HONORED

Major E. J. Hale of Fayetteville, North Carolina, who has lately left the United States to become Minister to Costa Rica. Major Hale is proprietor and editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and although he is 74 years of age, he views with enthusiasm the work he has undertaken. Mr. Hale has five times been a delegate at large to National Democratic Conventions.

The Crisis in Alaska

The first of a series of articles describing the last territory in continental America as it is today

Written for Leslie's by EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

THEY stood together on the steamer's deck, with only the night between them and Seattle—two men who had been all over Alaska, from one end to the other. They were men of differing points of view, for one came from the Pacific Coast and the other from the Atlantic, and neither had a nickel invested between Ketchikan and Nome. Before they had been inside Alaska for twenty-four hours, they had discovered that something was wrong; each in his own way had tried to find out what it was—and they were men whose training in



THE WATER WAGON IN RUBY

This is a prosperous mining camp on the Yukon, yet even drinking water must be bought, and it must be hauled by dogs. The picture suggests some of the adverse conditions under which the people of Alaska live. If the Americans in this town were Eskimos or Indians or Filipinos, a beneficent Government would bestir itself to make conditions of life more tolerable. But, being Americans, it is assumed that they are trying to beat the Government out of the accumulated riches of the ages.

in Alaska—prospector, miner, merchant, fisherman, homesteader. I should regard him as an empire-builder, without hope of reward in his own lifetime, and one who deserves well of his country for the hardships and loneliness of life in that God-forsaken land!"

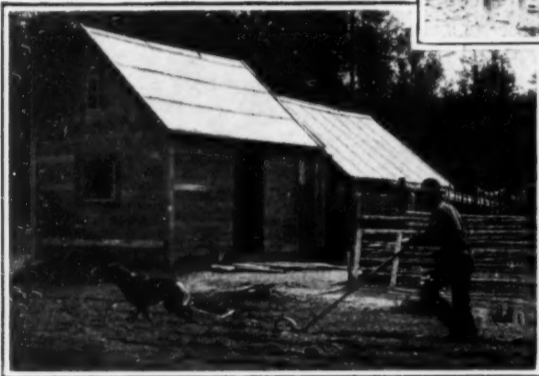
"As a matter of fact," said the Atlantic, "we have virtually penalized every bona fide resident in the territory."

"You have the right word," replied the Pacific. "The Alaskan has been penalized. Looking back upon all that we have seen, it seems to be a sort of crime to live in Alaska."

And so it seems to the Alaskan. He knows that he is just as truly an American as the man who lives in Galveston or Cincinnati, and that Alaska is (theoretically) a part of the United States. When he sits down in the Arctic Club of his own town with a friend from home, they talk about the same things, tell the same jokes, and order the same drinks, and know that they are brothers in blood. But

when the Alaskan comes to deal with the bureaucratic officials in Washington, he finds that he has not even the status of an unwashed Eskimo, or of a Japanese in California. Instead of being regarded as an empire-builder, he is supposed to be a mild form of crook.

And what is the net result to the United States at large? Just this: that one of the hardest, most resolute units of the American people, living in the least favored of all the lands under the American flag, is now holding on by the skin of its teeth, wondering



FARMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Few are they in Alaska who can afford a horse or even an ox, and a family cow is more expensive than an automobile. It is a dog's country, and the wolfish "huskie" is the beast of burden. The lack of railroads makes freight rates so high that hay costs from \$75 to \$90 a ton; there are but few places where the native grass is sufficient to winter live stock. Yet the settler who farms under these conditions is practically penalized.

life had been largely that of going to the root of things.

"Now, suppose you were Governor-General of Alaska," said the East, after they had talked it all over, "and with absolute power to do anything that your judgment should dictate: what is the first thing you would do?"

The West reflected a moment. "Feeling as I do now," he answered, "I should be inclined to subsidize every man



A TYPICAL ALASKAN HOMESTEAD

Alaska is full of rugged men like this settler, men able to grapple with the hard problems and make the territory a rich empire, but they are leaving the country on every boat. The Government assumes that the homesteader is in danger of getting rich too quickly, so he is hedged about with intolerable restrictions and finds it difficult to even get title to his land after years of patient waiting.

if somebody will wake up in time to the fact that Alaska is an empire that can be developed only by such rugged men as now inhabit the land.

That is one big fact that has almost escaped attention. It is a mere accident that Alaska has within its borders a population which, in quantity and in fibre, can make an

(Continued on page 331)

The Woman Who Ran the Shop

Written for Leslie's by ELLIOTT FLOWER

SAMUEL HART had "lost his grip." Everybody in his department store realized that, except himself. Demoralization pervaded the whole establishment.

And all the while Hart was dreaming great dreams. It would have taken the wealth of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie to "swing" them; and Hart had no capital except what was tied up in a dwindling business. The end was not far off.

There came upon the scene at this critical juncture a woman about thirty-five—confident, self-possessed, good-looking, neatly attired in a tailored gown, quietly insistent. She asked for Mr. Hart. Being requested to give her name, she said it was Mrs. Tunley; but, as Mr. Hart was expecting her, she would go right in without being announced, and she did so. Corcoran, the manager, followed.

"Here I am, Mr. Hart," she announced.

Hart, who was dreaming, looked up with a start.

"Mrs. Tunley, you remember," she added. But he seemed annoyed and somewhat bewildered.

"I'm to go to work for you this morning, you know," she went on.

"Yes," he said weakly, "yes, of course—you're to begin work this morning."

Corcoran was amazed. They were discharging, not hiring, people at that time. But Hart mildly asserted himself. "Mr. Corcoran," he said, "I have arranged with Mrs. Tunley to go to work for us today."

"In what capacity?" asked Corcoran.

"Why—why—er—"

"You said I was to be your private secretary," prompted Mrs. Tunley.

"Yes," agreed Hart, "yes, of course—my private secretary."

"We let a stenographer go last week," suggested Corcoran, "because we had too many."

"True," admitted Hart, "we did." But the significance of his manager's remark seemed to escape him.

Corcoran persisted. "I didn't expect to be adding to the pay-roll just now," he said.

"Neither did I," sighed Hart.

Corcoran gave up. "Shall I put a desk in here for her?" he asked.

"No," answered Hart, "no, I think not. Make a place for her in the outer office and connect a buzzer with my desk."

Corcoran pondered this long and earnestly. Hart was seldom in the office longer than an hour or two a day, and he had little use for a stenographer then.

Corcoran could not solve the puzzle then or in the days that followed. She was a mystery. It was impossible to justify her employment upon any business basis, and yet she was there—with nothing to do.

She proved to be unassuming but pervasive, devoting her leisure to wandering about, ever interested and curious. She appeared in the most unexpected places, chatting with clerks and salesmen, and creating some uneasiness because of her anomalous position and calm disregard of the restrictions placed upon others. It was subversive of discipline to permit such freedom.

"Mrs. Tunley is seldom at her desk," Corcoran reported to Hart one day. "She is gadding about the store most of the time."

"Yes," said Hart, "yes, I've noticed it."

"It creates a good deal of dissatisfaction," pursued Corcoran. "The office rules that apply to them do not seem to apply to her, you know."

"Have you said anything to her about it?" asked Hart.

"No," answered Corcoran. "I thought it better to come to you."

"Quite right," agreed Hart, relieved. "I'll speak to her myself."

Perhaps he did, but, if so, it made no difference, and Corcoran was the more puzzled and troubled in consequence.

One morning Mrs. Tunley stopped and lingered long in front of one of the big show-windows. What she saw seemed to annoy her. She sought out Barclay, the window-dresser, and his assistant.

"Don't you think that south window could be made more attractive?" she asked.

"What's the matter with it?" demanded Barclay.

"It seems to me very carelessly done," she replied.

"Now, I would suggest—"

"Oh, you would!" interrupted Barclay insolently. "Well, you chase along to your desk and tell it to your typewriter!"

Mrs. Tunley went to Corcoran. "That south window is very slovenly," she said. "It looks as if any old thing that happened to be convenient had been slammed into the window."

"If you will attend to your own duties, Mrs. Tunley," was Corcoran's severe rejoinder, "we shall all get along much better."

Mrs. Tunley retired meekly to her desk until Hart arrived, when she followed him into his private office and closed the door.

Ten minutes later Hart sent for Corcoran, and Mrs. Tunley was still there.

"Mr. Corcoran," said Hart, "I—er—think that south window will have to be 'dressed' again."

"I have not seen it myself," returned Corcoran defensively, "but Barclay is a good man. I have every confidence in him."

"Careless," remarked Mrs. Tunley.

"He is inclined to be careless," said Hart.

"Tell Barclay," prompted Mrs. Tunley.

"You might suggest to Barclay," said Hart, "that I have a high opinion of Mrs. Tunley's taste and judgment, and I shall be guided in future largely by her reports."

"Perhaps the job was too hastily done," conceded Corcoran. "I'll have him do it more carefully tonight."

"Now," put in Mrs. Tunley.

"It must be done now—at once," said Hart.

Mrs. Tunley now became annoyingly zealous. Although she began with merely mild insistence in each case, she became resolute and dominant in the clash that inevitably followed.

There was the affair of the neckwear, for instance. Gray, who was in charge of that department, informed a salesman for the house from which most of such purchases were made that they were buying nothing in his line. Mrs. Tunley protested.

"Mr. Corcoran," said Gray, "thinks we are carrying a large enough stock."

"But we have none of the new designs," argued Mrs. Tunley, "and there is only a limited assortment of the old ones."

"True," admitted Gray, "but what can I do?"

Mrs. Tunley went to Corcoran, who listened impatiently and refused to change his decision. What right had a stenographer to question his judgment? Even Hart could not justify such outrageous interference as that.

Mrs. Tunley again invaded Hart's office and closed the door. A few minutes later Hart sent for Gray, after which Gray telephoned to the salesman from whom he had just refused to buy. Gray was pleased but puzzled. He was the more puzzled when, by Hart's direction, Mrs. Tunley assisted in the selection of the new stock.

Then there was the affair of the advertising. Hart had given no attention to the advertising in a long time, but one morning, after Mrs. Tunley had had a few words with him, he suddenly decided that he wanted to see the "copy" for the following day. It was sent in to him, and a little later it came back with many alterations and suggestions—all in Mrs. Tunley's handwriting. The main

(Continued on page 330)

In the Spotlight

The story of "Potash and Perlmutter," a comedy by A. H. Woods

Written for Leslie's by WENDELL PHILLIPS DODGE

Photos by White



The quarrel between Potash and Perlmutter. The partners, like many married couples, seem never to agree. "That one partner should live to call the other partner a liar!"



Potash sends Andrieff, his bookkeeper (accused of bomb throwing in Russia) to Canada, to escape possible deportation.



Potash and Perlmutter (knowing that Steuerman, is to call about the case of Andrieff) unwittingly entertain a book-agent.



They discover their mistake and the unsuspecting book-agent is summarily dismissed. "What—a book-agent—out, out, that a book-agent should smoke it our fine cigars! Out—out of here, you low-life!"



The real Steuerman calls. But Potash and Perlmutter are not to be repeatedly fooled. So Steuerman is accorded the treatment of a book-agent until he reveals his identity.



Senator Sullivan, engaged as Andrieff's lawyer, warns the partners to have the book-keeper on hand for trial. "Twenty thousand dollars of your good money goes with him if he does not appear."



The return of Andrieff at the psychological moment, prevents the forfeiture of his bail bond and saves the partners Potash and Perlmutter from financial ruin. "Abe, our money is not gone yet!" And by Andrieff's return Irma is made happy.



Rosie and Abe Potash save their home from further mortgages, and Rosie promises never to play pinochle again.

ABE and Mawruss are always hoping for the best—and looking for the worst. They get both, for in spite of the mercantile shrewdness with which the author has invested them, they have the simple faith in the goodness of their fellow-men. They risk their cash and their credit, and finally face ruin, in their efforts to save from a Russian prison one of their employees, named Andrieff.

"Abe," says Mawruss, "that feller Andrieff makes music and Chopin better than he makes it bookkeeping. Didn't he send it last week alretty a bill to Perlstein, Gimmelheim and Company for eighty dollars when should it have been eight hundred, yes! Besides, with no character references he comes. From off the streets we take a man that makes it out our checks and handles it our cash."

"Mawruss, can he help it he loves it his music? From Travayater and Travatory backwards all the operas he knows it to Palliatski. You make it me mad, Mawruss. Is it I should let him starve when he knows it languages—German und French und English—which he speaks it even perfecter that you speak it. Bah! De only use peoples have it nowadays for a partner is it they can always blame him for everything that it goes wrong und credit themselves for it when everything goes right, once."

"Partners! The man what invented it had it a grudge against the whole human race," rejoins Perlmutter.

They row over Andrieff, whom Perlmutter discharges. Potash tells his partner they owe Andrieff an apology.

"Do you think, Mawruss, I will it sit here all day und to-morrow yet looking into your face after what it is you have done?"

"Vell, have it your desk turned around," snaps back Mawruss.

Potash goes into the designing room and Perlmutter walks over to Andrieff's desk and tells him that Potash is a fine fellow but that he can't take a joke. He offers Andrieff a customer's cigar, but it is refused, the musical book-keeper saying that he only smokes cigarettes.

"Save the coupons, eh?" says Perlmutter. "How much are you getting it, wages?"

Andrieff tells him \$12 a week and Perlmutter says it will be fifteen from Saturday night on.

And that night Boris Andrieff sent some flowers to Miss Irma, Potash's lovely daughter. Their love of music was like two hearts that beat as one. Right under the noses of the partners a romance was brewing.

The partners were having trouble with their designs. Klinger and Einholz returned three of Potash and Perlmutter's shipment of Far Rockaway sackerines as not being up to the highwater mark set by the Arverne sack, a new cut of coat.

On the strength of this bit of bad business, the designer for Potash and Perlmutter is "expired" in a letter from the partners that reads, "Your contract with us expires next week und you can expire with it."

Then Potash says they have got to get a new designer. "Yes, und we got to keep him, Abe," says Mawruss. "A designer won't stand it abuse like a partner."

From designer their conversation drifts to models, and at the mention of Miss Silver, who is a sister of Potash's wife's cousin, Perlmutter bursts forth with, "Relations—always relations! You know what I think about it—wife's relations—if they got it a little money they treat you like a dog. If they're broke, your wife gives them all your cigars and ties—and if you happen to have the same size neck, Abe—then always all your life you are buying collars and shirts for two. No, Abe—I ain't got it no confidence in anybody's wife's relations."

One of the early morning callers at Potash and Perlmutter's is Mozart Rabiner, looking for a job as a salesman. He carries a fine line of talk and succeeds in getting the partners to advance him his expenses for three weeks, as he says, "and I go out with your sample line, y'understand, then if you don't owe me a thousand dollars commissions at the end of that time, why I don't want to work for you."

Lawyer—also, swindler—Feldman bursts in upon the partners and informs them that they must move uptown to larger and better quarters or, as walking delegate, he'll call a strike of the cutters. He wants to get the commission for their taking the new quarters. Then he tells the partners about Miss Goldman, the designer of the famous Arverne sack. He says of her, "A business head like Carnegie, and a shape like Lillian Russell."

The partners try to outdo each other in telling Miss Goldman of the advantages a designer would have in being associated with their firm. Potash, in particular, is rather long drawn-out in his talk, when Perlmutter finally says to him, "May I be permitted to make it a suggestion?" Potash tells him to go ahead, and he says, "Thanks, Abe. My suggestion is that I do the talking."

"Oh," says Potash, "I am to be a silent partner?" And Perlmutter answers, "Yes, if you can."

Although they outbid each other in trying to secure her services, Miss Goldman seems unwilling to accept the position, principally because she fears what may please one partner will not please the other. Then she sees Andrieff for the first time since she entered the place. She, as well as Irma, is in love with him.

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Andrieff? I thought it was you, and yet I didn't see how it could be. Well, isn't this bully? I met him on the steamer coming back from Paris. His music made the time pass so pleasantly. Have you finished your grand opera, Mr. Andrieff?"

While the partners are trying to name a figure sufficiently alluring for Miss Goldman, in comes Mark Pasinsky, buyer for the Chicago Novelty Company. Markie ought to be good for a fat order, but as soon as he sees the Far Rockaway sackerines he throws up his hands. The partners would have lost him forever only that Markie liked the models, especially Miss O'Brien, a lot better than he did the garments that were tried on them. Here was where Miss Goldman came to the rescue. She drew Perlmutter to one side and whispered, "I see what is the matter. Mr. Pasinsky is from Chicago, and the Westerners want lots of color. Just let me see what I can do with that No. 3."

And after she had made a few alterations, the partners sold Pasinsky a bill of goods. Then two detectives walked in and arrested Andrieff.

"Oh, Andrieff!" cries out Abe, "why did you commit it forgery? I would have lent it you some money like as if you was my own son, as I hope soon you was going to be, yet. How much did you got of our money?"

But it wasn't forgery they wanted Andrieff for. It was only throwing a bomb and killing the chief of police of Kiev.

Potash is to the rescue at once pledging the business of Potash and Perlmutter to keep Andrieff out of Russia. Perlmutter has nothing whatever to say in the matter—he's only a partner!

Ruth Goldman calls up Senator Sullivan on the telephone and engages him as counsel, because she says it is a political case and needs a politician. Then she tells the partners that she's coming to work for them in the morning at their own terms.

When Mawruss said to his partner, "Abe, are you crazy, or what is it you take all them chances on that Russian feller which you don't know it where he come from?" Potash answers, sheepish like, "Because my my daughter Irma she loves him."

Love finds a way, and so does Mawruss to propose to Ruth Goldman. They are talking together about what a fine man Henry Steuerman, the big Hebrew philanthropist, is. He had become interested in the affairs of Andrieff and the partners had mistaken him for a book-agent after one had called, thinking the book-agent was Steuerman. Miss Goldman remarks that Steuerman is just the kind of a man that makes the Jewish people what they are. Mawruss says, "Yes, he makes up for the ignorant, the uncouth ones, like me."

"I don't think of you as ignorant and uncouth, Mr. Perlmutter," says Ruth, sweetly. "A man who can build up a business like this has something fine in him, especially after what you have done for Mr. Andrieff."

"Leaving Andrieff out of it," says Mawruss eagerly, "do you think you could learn to care for me outside of business hours?"

Although Ruth does not commit herself, there is something about the way she acts that gives Mawruss hope. And later, when Andrieff returns from Canada (whither Potash had sent him so he wouldn't be deported) in the nick of time to prevent the forfeiture of his bail bond put up by the firm, which would have spelled ruin for Potash and Perlmutter, Ruth surrenders to Mawruss.

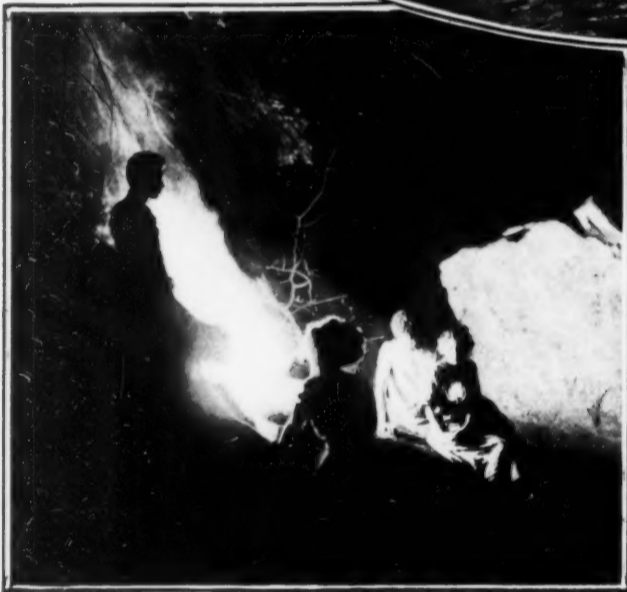
Potash has, unknown to his wife, been mortgaging his home as security for money borrowed from a rival firm, and is naturally worried until Andrieff returns. Potash's wife, Rosie, unknown to her husband, has been mortgaging the house, too, to pay card debts. Both are finally persuaded to confess and after disclosures and forgiveness Rosie promises never to play pinochle again. With the return of Andrieff to Irma all are happy once more.

Pictorial Digest of



PHILADELPHIA WOMEN AS LONG-DISTANCE SWIMMERS

The spectacular start of fourteen contestants in a long-distance swimming race for women, who are members of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde. One of them, Miss Florence J. McLaughlin, swam from the Arch Street wharf to Washington Park on the Delaware, a distance of five and a quarter miles.



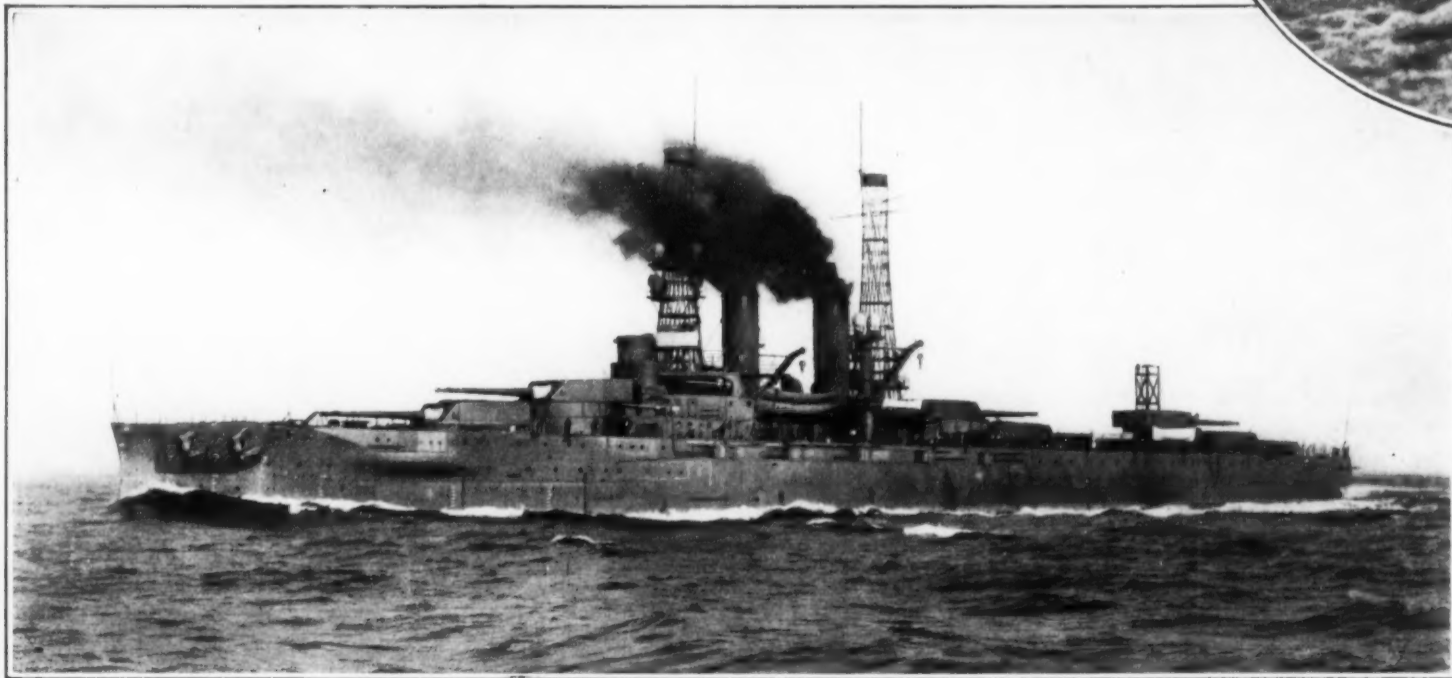
A NEW WAY OF TAKING FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS

In making this picture the camera was set up at the proper distance and focussed. Instead of setting off the flash behind the lens, as is usually done, the flash powder was merely dropped into the camp-fire by one of the party. This interesting silhouette was the result.



BOY SCOUTS "HIKING" IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

The boy scouts of the Pocatello Y. M. C. A. recently went on a "hike" of 210 miles, in the course of which they made what is said to be the first tour of this kind in Yellowstone National Park. The boys were in charge of scout-master, C. A. Myers.



SIX HITS IN SIX SHOTS IN 57 SECONDS

The new superdreadnought "Arkansas," which recently came into port with a wonderful record for precision in target practice. With two of its 12-inch rifles, it fired six times in 57 seconds and registered a perfect score of six hits, the target being about five miles distant and moving at a rate of five miles an hour. The "Arkansas" now takes the gunnery trophy away from the "Idaho," which won it last year.

"AQUANE"

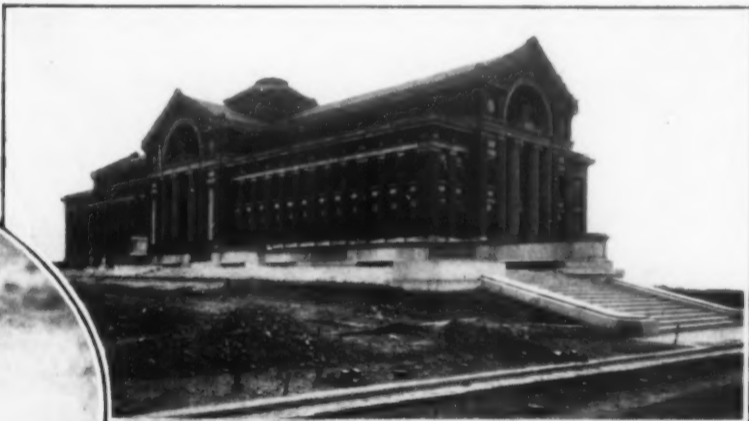
A novel introduction by the Louisville society who had learned to ride at Hovey. The plank is set long by two sides and is towed by motor boat at a rate of 25 miles an hour. The plane is about like a cork and it is no task to keep on balance.

of the World's News



A NEW MONSTER OF THE SEA

French sailors launching a huge Farman hydro-biplane, the new type of craft which marks another period in the history of aviation. This machine is built for effective use in the navy, both in the air and on the water, and it is so large that its launching is a difficult task. An aeroplane of this type may soon cross the Atlantic.



THE ARMY'S SCHOOL OF WAR GEOGRAPHY

The Army War College at Washington, where war maps of all foreign countries are kept on file and studied. If we should be forced into a war with Mexico, the officers would gather here with the General Staff to study the charts and map out tentative campaigns.



BEANS BY THE YARD

A new variety of bean called the guada, from Winter Garden, Fla. Two of these vines have seventeen pods measuring from 12 to 44 inches in length. They are being introduced by a newspaper man, who says that he will ship the product in flat-cars like cordwood.

"AQUA PLANE"

A novel introduction to the St. Louis society who had learned to ride at home. The plank is set long by two men and is towed by a motor boat at a speed of 25 miles an hour. The plane is about like a glider and it is no task to keep on balance.



GREAT CANADIAN FAIR ATTRACTS A MILLION VISITORS

The Canadian National Exposition recently held at Toronto had in attendance this year a million people during the two weeks it was in progress. It has been held annually since 1879 and is largely supported by Americans as well as Canadians. While the Exposition is running, it has a permanent population of 10,000 people, and it is one of the most successful exhibitions and amusement enterprises ever held on the Canadian side.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey ♦ Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY
"The Old Fan"

"CHEER up, George!" saluted the Old Fan, as he hustled into the cigar emporium followed by a little squad of fans, "for we're almost up with the happiest days of this great and glorious baseball year, when the question of who shall be the world's champions for the 1914 season must be decided. We have had plenty of excitement during the past two months because of the stubborn fights made by several clubs to capture the flags in the two major leagues, but these flashes of baseball fever will be entirely forgotten once the real big boys hitch up their belts and pick up their bats preparatory to clashing for the strip of bunting that—for a twelfth month at least—shall mark its possessors as the greatest ball-tossers and club swingers on earth."

"Do you expect a closer fight this year than last for the world's championship?" questioned the cigar clerk.

"I don't know what to expect, son," answered the veteran sport, "except a series of games that will be full of surprises and happenings of interest. It is a curious thing, but a fact just the same, that teams playing for a world's championship usually pull some weird stunts that they would be ashamed of if they occurred in ordinary, everyday contests. The man who wants to see perfectly played baseball had better remain away from the big clashes that mark the windup of each season, because, principally on account of the nervousness of the players, there are usually but a limited number of really sensational plays, and errors aplenty are sure to be seen. Considering what is at stake both in money and glory and the strain under which the men labor, the wonder is that the games are as good as they are and that so much of the general nervousness is concealed from the spectators by the diamond heroes."

"The idea that a ballplayer is merely a machine and that long experience has made him the calmest and coolest of human creatures while performing before the public is a mistake. Ball players have the same feelings as you and I, though they may be more successful in concealing theirs, and there is no question that a large majority of those who take part in championship contests are decidedly nervous during the first two or three games or until they become accustomed to the gigantic crowds and have overcome the fear that they will be unable to maintain their customary stride in the unusual circumstances. Remember these facts this year when you are sitting more or less comfortably in the stands watching the battles. If one of your favorites fails in a pinch to do what is expected of him or what he has always done in ordinary games, overlook his short-comings. Take it from yours truly, he will feel worse over his failure than you possibly can, and is working under a strain that would set any ordinary man to pacing the floor or shouting for a doctor. The boys will do their best to make good day after day, and if they falter or stumble under pressure, give them a cheer of encouragement to do better at the next attempt. And, never forget that you are witnessing a sport. The true sportsman can take the bitter with the sweet and still come up smiling, hoping for an improvement in the luck when the goddess of chance again distributes her favors."

"Now that the game between the Quakers and the Giants, that was first awarded to the New Yorkers on a forfeit by Umpire Brennan and later given to the Phillies by President Lynch, has become sufficiently a matter of the past to be fruit for fair and impartial discussion, let us look it over. In the first place I believe that, had the game gone the limit, the Quakers would have won out, but the forfeit was made before the Giants had completed their turn at bat and the National's president certainly jolted a lot of fans by his decision. Perhaps Brennan was wrong but under the circumstances, the worst that the McGrawites should have received from the official head of the organization would have been an order to play it over again. I didn't see the game, but I have received an accurate description of the affair from some of my Philadelphia fan friends and they say that it was one of the most contemptible pieces of rowdiness ever seen on a diamond and that the attack by about 500 Philadelphians after the game, when they stoned the New Yorkers on their way from the park, was the essence of deliberate cowardice. There isn't the slightest question that a large number of fans with their

coats and hats off deliberately swayed their bodies and head-coverings in such a manner as to confuse the batters who stood directly in a line with them. There also can be no question that this was done with the deliberate intention of interfering with the Giants so that they would lose the game. Now let us take up another side of the matter. Suppose that this action had caused the visiting club to lose because they could not distinguish the ball against the moving mass behind it and thus were unable to hit it. It would have been an unfair and unsportsmanlike proceeding would it not? And yet these alleged fans were willing to do an unfair thing to win a game. What satisfaction can there possibly be in coming out ahead in a sporting event through cheating? None whatever. If it isn't fair it isn't sport and there wasn't a true sportsman among those Philadelphians who tried to win that game by unfair means. Never forget that the kind of a spectator who would enjoy winning a ball game by questionable means would cheat himself at solitaire. Some day I am going to

year. Well, considering what the Cards and the Browns did not do, maybe the St. Louis fans can get some satisfaction out of the winnings of its third club, though a fairly successful club in the Federal organization is hardly worth raving about.

"It is seldom that you find the boss of a major league baseball outfit claiming a championship pennant more than a year in advance, and extremely unusual when a man with the reputation for conservatism held by Connie Mack, chief mogul of the Philadelphia Athletics, pulls this particular stunt. But, according to the latest reports, the wily Connie has claimed the 1914 pennant in the American League and has plenty of arguments to back up his optimistic stand. 'If Cleveland is going to win a pennant,' said Mack early in September, 'it better get busy and do it this year, for it is my honest opinion that it will have no chance next season. I figure that then I will have the best team I ever had.'

"The head of the Johnson outfit in the Quaker City said little about winning the rag this year, though most of us figured that he should do so from the season's beginning, but he apparently feels so sure of the youngsters that he has been developing that he can see no slip betwixt his outfit and the pennant next year. Unquestionably he has some fine material and he has been nursing it with great care and tenderness, realizing that even if he failed to grab the bunting this year, there would be plenty more baseball seasons, each with its share of glory and dollars to go after. And Mack is one of those boys who has the business of figuring way ahead down to an exact science."

"While it looks to some of us as if Thomas has slowed up and that Lapp is not stinging the sphere as well as he should, Schang to-day ranks well with most of the fast company backstops and should be in the very front rank by next season. One or two other youngsters are now being groomed to come to the assistance of Schang and Lapp when needed. Bender and Plank have been doing wonderfully well this year. They may not be as good next, but that is what their critics have been saying for a long time, and this pair may fool them in the future as they have done in the past and be of material assistance to the team. Coombs, if he regains his health, must be reckoned with as a telling performer. However, Mack is not counting upon his trio of veterans alone to help him out with his pitching difficulties. He has already announced that he expects to use Bush, Brown, Houck and Shawkey in the box with great regularity in 1914, giving his vets plenty of rest that they may be in fine fettle when called upon in an emergency. He claims that his four young men constitute the best quartet of new talent in the game to-day, and that even without his old timers they will be able to keep his team in the race for the flag next year. It is hardly worth while mentioning that mighty infield consisting of Barry, Baker, McInnis and Collins, for every fan knows what they can do with the hickory and that as a collection of hit killers and run getters they have no superiors. The outfield is not as strong as the remainder of the team, but it compares rather favorably with the guardians of the outer pasture on the other American League clubs. Oldring, Strunk and Eddie Murphy are the regulars and then there's Walsh, Daley and Danny Murphy as substitutes, not to mention a raft of youngsters who will report to Mack in the spring and try their best to make the regular team, at least as emergency men. Taking everything into consideration, the Athletics are going to be a pretty strong aggregation and their rivals will have to turn handsprings next season to come into the stretch ahead of them."

"A few weeks ago when Manager McGraw, of the Giants, felt practically certain that his club would be in this year's fight for the world's championship, he began to make elaborate preparations for this annual baseball classic. Among other things he had an extension built to the playing bench of the New Yorkers at the Polo Grounds so that his men can keep out of the sight of both the spectators and the rival forces except when they are scampering about the diamond. By this scheme McGraw also will be able to keep himself in hiding from his opponents and give signals to his own men without there being the slightest chance for the warriors of the opposition 'getting wise' to them. To discover the pitching and playing signals of the other club is every manager's chief desire."



Here and there on the big green diamonds

take up this question of unfair sportsmanship again, and I'm going to tell of the rough sledding one team that you all know has had for years since it ruined one of the most promising young pitchers that ever broke into fast company. It did this, not because it stood a chance of winning a pennant, but simply to spoil the chances of a particularly hated rival and keep it from taking the coveted flag. In that dog-in-the-manger effort that was successful in tossing a championship to the club favored by the unsportsmanlike outfit, that young pitcher was so overworked that he was but little use afterward and was soon shipped to the minors. The city that harbors the club in question has another team that has always been noted for its wonderful ability and fair and square playing. Perhaps some rumored shakeups in the former club may become realities before next season rolls round and then that city, with its thousands of true fans, may be the proud possessor of two teams with whom fairness shall be the watchword always. In saying these things I am not taking up a fight because the Giants were made the under dog in the Brennan-Lynch controversy, but because I want to see everything strictly on the level and 'according to Hoyle' all around the circle."

"No one is more pleased than yours truly over the splendid showing made by Manager Stallings with his Boston Braves. He took hold of this outfit when it was one of the big laughs of the National League, and has built it up and pushed so much ginger into it that there is hardly a doubt that the club will break into the first division next season. You recollect how Stallings assumed charge of the Yankees not so many years ago and rushed them from the tail-end of the American procession until they appeared to be ready to make a good fight for the pennant. His reward was a kick well placed that landed him outside of New York. Undoubtedly he was one of the best managers that ever tried to make a pennant winner out of the Farrell outfit and the showing that he is making in Boston will prove that his work in New York was no flash in the pan. A short time ago the pitching staff of the Bean Eaters was a merry jest, but is there any club in either of the major organizations to-day that wouldn't like a chance to pick from the present nifty twirling corps consisting of Otto Hess, Hub Purdue, Dick Randolph, Jack Quinn and 'Lefty' Tyler? Well hardly."

And by the way, I suppose you noted that the St. Louis club of the Federal League claims the championship of the Mound City because of the showing that it made this

In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

"IDLE HANDS"

Everybody knows the old adage about Satan finding mischief still for idle hands to do. It is probably because this adage is so old and so familiar that we are constantly forgetting it. In the great modern revival of interest and worry over the problem of the girl who goes astray, many good people, who are honestly trying to solve it, ignore the old proverb.

It is true that the bad man is at the bottom of the trouble; and that until a better breed of boy and man can be provided, this "ancient evil" cannot be uprooted; but a vast advance will be made along the road to purity, when every girl is taught some honorable way of earning a living.

Sometimes, as certain modern dramas have powerfully shown us, the girl knows a trade and practices it well, but she is so shamefully underpaid that she yields to the temptation of what seems an easier life, and falls; but, as a rule, a busy girl is a good girl. Give her something to do and she will keep out of mischief. We have taken it for granted that our boys must have a business, in which they may earn a living. We are only just learning that our girls must be treated in the same way.

To guard against an excess of helpless women, the Oriental nations devised the neat and easy scheme of putting to death such female infants as seemed to them superfluous, each householder being allowed to decide for himself. The modern Occidental does not quite approve of this course, though all must admit its efficiency. Instead, if we are wise, we see that our girls are taught dressmaking, millinery, wood-carving, bookkeeping, or some "learned profession." The economic solution is the true one; skilled hands and a living wage for girls as well as boys, will go far toward keeping them both out of mischief.

WHAT IS MODESTY?

A witty speaker at the Bay View Chautauqua Assembly remarked last summer that he had no objection to trousers for women, but he did object to her appearance, when she tried to get about in a single trouser. It was, perhaps, not a strictly refined sentiment, but it was such a well-deserved rebuke to the prevailing fashion of hampering skirts, that nobody found fault with the lecturer.

Following close upon his "objection" came an announcement that in the very next state twenty-five "Y. W. C. A." girls who were "camping out" at Riverview, Wisconsin, had been forbidden to wear the bloomers in which they were trying to enjoy a little healthful rambling and climbing. The bloomers were called "immodest," while the dangerously scant and suggestively clinging gowns of the period, which were substituted for them, were apparently considered "modest."

We go to see famous operas with infamous plots and with ballets in which the costumes are negligible, and very little is said of the "modesty" which is outraged by the sights or the sentiments thereof. Clergymen and all our other respectabilities attend these operas and take their young daughters; and yet these poor young "Y. W. C. A." girls, when they put on their "gymnastic suits" in order to have a merry and healthful scramble among the hills, are called "immodest."

Our sympathies are all with the girls, first, because the despot Fashion has "handed out" such stultifying and truly immodest clothes for them to wear; and, second, because they are forbidden to wear in the woods the far more comfortable and modest bloomers.

What if the people on the river-boats did stare? People always stare when they see sensible things going on among women, especially when they see sensible clothes on women. In society, we must do more or less as the mob does, no matter how silly it may seem to us; but when we go into the woods, surely we might be allowed to use our common sense, even if the result makes us look a little "queer."

But "queerness" is not immodesty, unless it reveals an immodest soul.

"Modesty" seems to be such an elastic term that it is losing its original meaning and coming to mean nothing at all; but one thing is sure: the present modes of dress verge on the truly immodest, and every good girl and woman should do all she can to modify and reform them.

THAT AWKWARD GAIT

A correspondent asks why it is that some girls "kick up" their dresses behind as they walk. She says: "I am an elderly woman, and see a few of my age who do this, and many young girls. Upon asking others about it, various answers have been given. Some say that dresses of a certain length necessitate that sort of a gait. But upon carefully observing passers-by, I see that particular girls do it always, no matter of what length their dresses may be. Other girls never do it."

"Are some ankles made so that they turn up, the heel straight behind? Or is the walk of some girls neglected in childhood, so that they get into the habit before it is likely to be noticed? Do boys have the same peculiarity? I have a niece who has this very awkward gait. She is sensitive and I dare not tell her how much it injures her appearance. If it cannot be helped; there is, of course, no use. If it can be helped, please tell us how. It may be that through her mother, who does not seem ever to have noticed this fault (isn't it singular that so many mothers do overlook such things!), the trouble may be corrected, though the girl is now twenty-four years old."

We would like to answer all these questions, but cannot do so authoritatively, and ask our readers for whatever aid they can offer.

Probably most of us have seen girls whose appearance is marred by this very awkward gait. Our correspondent does not seem to be sure about that of boys; but she may rest assured that quite as many boys as girls are similarly afflicted.

The truth of the matter seems to be, that some people are born with a tendency to turn up the heel as they step. This tendency is likely to remain unmarked unless a gown is worn of just the right length to catch that upturned heel. Disagreeable as this sight is, some people do not seem to mind it. But to the very large number who do "mind" it, it marks the girl with "the backward kick" as very far from graceful. The boy with it is just as awkward, but unless he may chance to wear a college gown or a long ulster, he does not appear so badly.

Possibly if a child is made to turn out the toes from the time he or she learns to walk, this tendency may be overcome. But we are told by the modern experts that the turning out of the toes in walking is a mistake, and that we should point the foot straight forward. You can see how in that case the heel would be most likely to turn up awkwardly.

Look to your walk, girls. If you find yourselves victims of this awkward habit, conquer it. No matter how pretty your face may be, that clumsy "kick" will go far toward neutralizing whatever charm of face, manner or voice you may happen to possess.

Practical

Mrs. W.—Odd invitations Mrs. Reid issued for the coming nuptials of her daughter—just written affairs with the first line reading, "Mrs. L. W. Reid, requests the honor of your presents," etc.

Mr. W.—Truthful, at any rate.—Judge.

October

Where is she now, my Indian maid, October, of the laughing eyes?

She met me in the woodland shade,

Gaudy with red and yellow dyes.

Light foot, we trod the leafy floor,

That rustled crisp beneath our tread;

Light hand, adept in forest lore,

She plucked from out their fragrant bed

The spicy beads of wintergreen,

Whose scarlet corals nestled there;

And showed me shyly, where to glean

(Though hidden deep, with jealous care)

The chattering squirrel's nutty hoard.

We blew the thistle's feathery floss,

And once unearthed old Winter's sword,

Half buried 'neath the soft brown moss.

And, then one day, her brilliant dyes

Of red and gold began to fade;

The laughter died within her eyes,

And she grew sad, my nut-brown maid!

In vain I coaxed her back to play,

My little comrade, laggard grown;

Before I knew, she fled away,

And left me in the woods, alone!

PAULINE FRANCES CAMP.



College Foods

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are favorite cereals on the tables of college students.

They are rarely missing there.

These foods were invented by a college professor. They embody the best that experts know about fitting grain foods for digestion.

They are always crisp and ready.

They are delicate and thin.

The taste is like toasted nuts.

And, where girls are concerned, one main appeal is their use in candy making.

Puffed Grains are scientific foods. Every granule is steam-exploded. They are the best-cooked cereals men have ever created.

But their chief attraction is their simple deliciousness. You will find them served wherever people enjoy the unique and dainty.

Such folks, young and old, are now consuming forty million dishes monthly.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c

Except in Extreme West



With Cream and Sugar

Serve in the morning with sugar and cream. Or mix them with any fruit.

When you serve ice cream, try Puffed Grains as a nut-like garnish for it.

Try them as wafers in soup.

Try crisping the grains with butter sometime, to be eaten like popcorn or peanuts.



Like Crackers In Milk

For luncheons or suppers serve in bowls of milk. The grains are crisp and toasted, bubble-like and thin. And they are four times as porous as bread.

They are whole grains made wholly digestible, so they do not tax the stomach.

Note how these dainty grains melt away into almond-flavored granules.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(452)



Abraham Lincoln said to Jacob Abbott, author of "The MAKERS of HISTORY":

"I want to thank you for Abbott's Series of Histories. I have not education enough to appreciate the profound works of voluminous historians, and if I had, I have no time to read them. But your series of histories gives me, in brief compass, just that knowledge of past men and events that I need. I have read them with the greatest interest. To them I am indebted for about all the historical knowledge I have."

This is what a real maker of history thought of this series. Abraham Lincoln was a scholar. He knew the world's history. He also was a man of the people and knew their needs. He says, himself, that the wonderful knowledge which he had of history was received from these books.

Here is an opportunity for every reader of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** to become familiar with the happenings of the Old World for a very nominal outlay.

"The Makers of History" is divided in four divisions of five volumes each, twenty volumes in all. The divisions are as follows:



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Julius Caesar

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Queen Elizabeth
Mary Queen of Scots
Peter the Great
Josephine
Marie Antoinette

DIVISION THREE
William the Conqueror
Hernando Cortez
Henry IV
Nero
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Each volume in itself is a complete history of the subject it covers. They are all written in an interesting and human way, and when once you start to read a volume you will not put it down until you have finished it. They are intimate history of the characters portrayed. The life of each person is carefully gone into. They give a vivid description of the life which they lived and how they lived. The love affairs of the principal characters form some of the most interesting parts of the books. Any one division, or the complete set of these books, will make a valuable addition to any library. The cost of the five volumes of each division is \$2.00 and the whole set of twenty volumes will be sent for \$6.00. Remember that the civilization of today is based on the civilization which was started hundreds of years ago by the very persons whose histories are covered in these interesting volumes. You owe it to yourself to be fully posted on ancient history. Every day reference is made to some of these characters and unless you have read about them the reference does not mean anything to you. By securing a set of these books you enlarge your mental powers, and surely when you can get all this information for \$6.00 you ought not to let this opportunity go by.

We only have a limited number of these books on hand, and, of course, those who send in first will naturally receive the preference. If after receiving the set of books you do not think them worth the price, you may return them after two days, and we will refund your money. The greatest way to become great yourself is to emulate the deeds of those who were makers of history.

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(If I find that these books are not as represented, it is understood that I may return them to you, and that you will refund my money.)

NAME

ADDRESS

Big Facts About the Big Ditch

(Continued from page 319)

Each of these locks is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide, inside measurements.

The Emperor, largest ship afloat, is 919 feet long and 96 feet wide.

Amount of concrete required, 2,044,000 cubic yards.

Time consumed in raising a ship 85 feet through three locks, an hour and a half.

Work was begun on the locks in 1906 and finished in 1913.

Cost, \$25,824,000.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Channel through Gatun Lake for twenty-three miles and through Continental Divide for 9 miles—32 miles.

Ships go under their own steam at full speed through Gatun Lake in a channel from 1,000 to 500 feet wide and 45 feet deep, with gas buoys and lighthouses to mark the course at night.

Excavation required in this channel, 12,400,000 cubic yards, by steam shovels.

Cost, \$7,977,000.

Culebra Cut—300 feet wide at the bottom for 9 miles through the mountains.

Maximum depth 272 feet; average depth 120 feet.

Excavation required by steam shovels, 105,000,000 cubic yards.

Of this total more than 30,000,000 yards was due to slides.

Slides represent the sides of the Cut caving-in.

The largest slide embraces 63 acres.

In this canyon 44 steam shovels have worked simultaneously and 175 dirt trains have gone out daily.

The largest force employed was 6,000 men.

Digging has been mostly through solid rock.

Date for turning water into the Culebra Cut, October 10, 1913.

Cost of the Cut, \$80,481,000.

PACIFIC DIVISION—Pedro Miguel Lock and Dam, Miraflores Lake, Miraflores Locks and Dam and sea-level channel to the Pacific Ocean from the southern end of the Culebra Cut—8 miles.

The Pedro Miguel Lock lowers ships for 30 feet to the small artificial Miraflores Lake. Same dimensions as one of the Gatun Locks. Concrete required, 921,800 cubic yards.

Cost of Pedro Miguel Lock and Dam, \$12,914,000.

The Miraflores Lake is formed by damming the Cocoli River and is only 1½ miles long between the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks.

Two twin locks at Miraflores lower ships for 55 feet to the sea-level channel on the Pacific side. Concrete required, 1,505,000 cubic yards.

Cost of Miraflores Locks and Dam, \$21,871,000.

The sea-level channel from Pedro Miguel to the Pacific Ocean is 8 miles long, 500 feet wide and 45 feet deep. Dug mainly by dredges, 61,489,000 cubic yards.

Cost, \$13,170,000.

RESUME—Excavation required by the Americans for entire Canal, 232,353,000 cubic yards. By steam shovels 129,515,000; by dredges, 102,838,000.

Amount removed by the French that was useful to American plans, 29,908,000 cubic yards.

Dynamite used, 26,000 tons.

Concrete required in locks, dams and auxiliary works, 4,800,000 cubic yards. Cement required, 5,500,000 barrels.

Earth and rock fills in all dams, 26,500,000 cubic yards.

Cost of 46 gates containing 58,000 tons of steel for all twelve locks, \$5,374,474.

Filling required for relocating the Panama Railroad away from the line of the Canal, 16,600,000 yards. Cost of the relocated line, \$9,000,000.

Cost of breakwaters at Atlantic and Pacific entrances of the Canal to improve the harbors, \$3,000,000.

Cost of fortifications at each end of the Canal, \$12,375,000.

Minimum excavation in one year, 243,472 yards in 1904; maximum excavation in one year, 37,116,735 yards in 1908.

The Canal was half done in 1910.

CHIEF ENGINEERS—John F. Wallace, appointed June 1, 1904, by President Roosevelt, leaving position of general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad. Salary \$25,000 a year.

John F. Stevens, second Chief Engineer,

appointed July 27, 1905, by President Roosevelt, had been with the Hill railroads.

During the twenty-one months he served, from July, 1905, to April, 1907, the excavation was 5,073,098 yards.

Col. George W. Goethals, third and present Chief Engineer was appointed April 1, 1907, by President Roosevelt, from the Army Corps of Engineers.

FIFTH PHASE—CIVIL

Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis was the first Governor of the Canal Zone, designated on June 8, 1904.

He instituted the various functions of civil government.

Charles E. Magoon, the second Governor, was appointed April 1, 1905, and rounded into shape and practical working order the courts, police, fire department, public schools, postoffice, customs and revenue service, and public works.

On April 1, 1907, Ex-Senator Jo C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, became the third Governor, and expanded the civil government with the enlargement of the canal forces.

He was succeeded on April 12, 1910, by the Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher, of Kentucky, who served until August 8, 1913, when Mr. Richard L. Metcalfe, of Nebraska, was appointed by President Wilson to the office.

This department conducts the diplomatic business of the Canal Zone and all the civil functions of an American city or State government.

The school system embraces twenty-three nationalities.

Saloons were permitted in the Canal Zone on a license of \$1,200 annually until July 1, 1913.

The largest fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000, occurred on April 1, 1907. There have been no other fires of consequence during American operations.

Cost of the department, \$6,550,000.

SIXTH PHASE—COMMERCIAL

Time required to go through the Canal, from 10 to 12 hours.

Freight will be charged \$1.20 a ton, passengers are free.

American coast-wise ships may pass through free of all charges.

The Canal will save 8,000 miles between New York and San Francisco.

New York in brought 5,000 miles nearer Valparaiso and the West coast of South America.

Our Atlantic sea-ports are 4,000 miles nearer Australia.

The distance to the Philippine Islands is not reduced materially.

Bulk products like wheat, lumber, minerals, wool, hides and wines will get lower freight rates through the canal from Pacific ports.

Eastern machinery, textiles, manufactures and finished products will enjoy cheaper rates to Pacific ports.

Staple products of the South, cotton, iron, coal, lumber and ship supplies will have similar advantages to the Orient and Pacific ports.

Immigration will be deflected in large numbers from New York to Pacific ports.

The cost of operating the canal will exceed \$4,000,000 annually.

About 2,500 employees will be required.

To pay interest on the investment and operating expenses approximately \$15,000,000 revenue per annum will be needed.

Traffic experts estimate that for the first few years the average annual tonnage will be 10,000,000 tons, not enough at the \$1.20 rate to make the Canal self-supporting.

The rates charged vessels are the same as those at Suez.

The Government will monopolize the business of supplying coal and provisions and operating repair facilities.

Great dry-docks, wharves, warehouses, repair shops, and other facilities to cost \$20,000,000 are under construction.

All permanent buildings will be of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The route of the canal will be beautified with trees, etc.

Storage for 450,000 tons of coal, maximum capacity, is provided. Normal storage capacity, 37,000 tons. Oil, 160,000 barrels.

Monster 270-ton floating cranes will handle wrecks or accidents in the Canal or locks.

Warships of all nations may pass through the Canal but cannot linger more than 24 hours at either end, in time of war.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over Canal traffic.

Under the Big Dome

By ROBERT D. HEINL
Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

THE MAINE VICTORY AND UNCLE JOE

At the time of former Speaker Cannon's defeat for reelection to Congress, a friend of his remarked that when "Uncle Joe" finished sowing his wild oats the veteran fighter would "come back." This is the burden of the tidings which overjoyed friends of "Uncle Joe" bring to Washington, now that the Maine elections have demonstrated that the Republican party has again learned the gentle art of winning elections. The most intimate friends of the former Speaker have confidently predicted his return to Congress, ever since the night of the election which swept him to defeat in the Democratic landslide of last fall. They have sniffed at the busy labors of his successor, Representative Frank T. O'Hair, of Paris, Illinois, to insure his own reelection. Now that the Republicans have won in Maine, they are more confident than ever that the pugnacious cigar and the rampant white whiskers will figure in the decorations of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States, to be elected next year. And if the Eighteenth Illinois District returns to its former love of thirty-eight years' standing, there are excellent indications that William B. McKinley, formerly the representative of the adjoining Nineteenth District and former chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, will also purchase a ticket to Washington about the same time. The Maine victory is cheering 'em up, all along the line.

FOOD PRICES SOAR HIGHER

Food prices in Washington were 3 per cent. higher in June of this year than they were June 15, 1912, and nearly 15 per cent. higher than they were on equal dates two years ago. Figures indexing this advance have been prepared by the Department of Labor. They are official and were obtained from big and reputable firms. In practically all cases there was an advance. Sugar is the only one of a number of stable articles that showed no increase throughout forty cities. The cost of living in Washington last June was approximately 60 per cent. higher than the average between 1890 and 1900. The high cost of food was analyzed for other cities and our readers may obtain a report for any of the localities mentioned below by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Prices were investigated in Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Mass.; Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, N. H.; Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, and Washington.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHY

Millions of dollars are wasted each year by our Congressmen in useless efforts to make un navigable streams navigable, and in similar "pork barrel" efforts. In view of that fact it is almost ludicrous to note that the Army Board has allotted the meagre sum of \$500 to enable the Chief Signal Officer of the army to experiment in war photography. Owing to the niggardly appropriations of Congress, we are already notoriously behind other armies in our aeroplane equipment. War photography which now goes hand in hand with aviation, is tremendously important, but the question could be asked "What can be accomplished by the expenditure of the comparatively small sum of \$500?" The Government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars for tons of literature, much of which is hardly read, but when it comes to appropriating a few dollars for photographs which would instantly acquaint a reader with governmental activities, there is a wall about keeping down expenses. Costly press bureaus send out columns of reading matter, but if half that money were spent for photographs the general public through magazines and illustrated newspapers would have a far better idea of what is going on.

UNCLE SAM—GAMBLER

If you use the United States mails to advertise an innocent guessing contest you are liable to go to the penitentiary. On the other hand, the General Land Office is now conducting one of the biggest lotteries this country has ever seen. Land lotteries have been going on in the United States for years just as "dead letter" lottery-sales from time to time are conducted by the Post Office Department. It is the biggest kind of a gamble for the man who hopes to secure land at the opening of the Fort Peck Indian reservation this month, which will probably be the country's last great land opening. Nearly ten thousand 160-acre farms will be thrown open to the public under a lottery system, pure and simple. It would be a curious thing if the Montana lottery laws, allowing that such legislation exists, would shut down on Uncle Sam's gambling.

THE TURKEY-TROT

Not so many moons ago, Louis W. Hill, one of James J.'s boys, was being entertained by a band of Blackfeet Indians in Glacier Park. He was an old friend of theirs. More than a year before they had taken him into their tribe. To specially honor the guest, this trip, they had performed the famous "Grass Dance." "What you think of it?" Chief White Calf asked Mr. Hill, through an interpreter. "Very fine," was Mr. Hill's reply. "Glad you like him," White Calf became more serious. "Indian office say it is bad dance—very bad—and we must never dance him again. What you say, now?" This stumped Mr. Hill. He was silent for several minutes. "I say," L. W. spoke slowly and with much thought, "that, until the white people quit dancing the 'turkey-trot,' the 'bunny-hug,' and such other indecent steps, they are in a poor position to prescribe what the Indians shall dance. My opinion is that they would do well to reform their own race before censuring the Indian."

UNCLE SAM'S TRAVELING EXPOSITIONS

Drawing work from public schools in thirty-two cities has been selected by the United States Bureau of Education for exhibition purposes, and is now touring the country. Any public school superintendent particularly interested may eventually secure the display for his own city, if he writes promptly to the Commissioner of Education. The following are among the cities honored: Los Angeles and Stockton, Cal.; New Haven, Conn.; Ottawa, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Fitchburg, Lowell, Marlboro, Nantucket, Newton, Reading, Somerville, and Springfield, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, Elmira, Schenectady, Solvay, Syracuse, Troy, and Utica, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Laurium, Minersville, Oxford, Pittsburgh, and Rankin, Pa.; and Westerly, R. I. There is also a set of beautiful photographs showing the wonders of our National parks. This display is being sent to libraries throughout the country. Application for it may be made to the Secretary of the Interior.

BREAKING THE SOLID SOUTH

The Democratic Party appears to be riding to a fall. The Senators and Congressmen of Louisiana have nothing to say publicly, or even privately, about their fears, but they all admit that they have sensed the undercurrent among their people that spells trouble ahead in the coming congressional elections. The wisecracks of political life believe that the present acute political situation in Louisiana, which has its sympathetic spots in other Southern states, is the lever which the opposition may use, whether it is called the Republican or the new Bull Moose Party, to start the South on a new political line-up and end the "solid South" combination which has for half a century and more been the backbone of the Democratic party. The crux of the situation is the general attitude of the Louisiana voters of hostility to free sugar. In fact the voters of Louisiana are protectionists.



THE HILLS TELL

A well-known peculiarity of lubricating oil is this: Chemical or physical tests are often quite misleading. Two oils of the same gravity may differ in efficiency. Two oils of the same flash test may be entirely unlike in action. Oils from widely different bases may be given the same body or viscosity. Gravity, flash test, body, and viscosity are, therefore, not safe guides to the oil's actual durability or lubricating qualities. The only real tests of lubricating oil are practical tests. Hill climbing offers the motorist one good opportunity for practical demonstration. The oil which enables you to climb a hill most easily will be the oil which yields you the greatest horse-power. You will find that with Gargoyle Mobiloil your car will climb steeper grades on high speed.

If you wish to make a comparative test, pick out a hard hill. See how far up you can go on a high gear with your present oil. Then replace the oil with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil. Make sure that the operating conditions of your motor are identical in both cases. The greater distance that Gargoyle Mobiloil will carry you up the hill represents greater actual horse-power—resulting from reduced friction and reduced escape of compression and explosion. You receive this greater efficiency on the level stretches as well as on the hills. It is simply more difficult to measure. The lubricating chart on the right will indicate the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for the cars listed. A booklet on lubrication containing our complete chart, which embraces all American makes of cars and the leading foreign makes, will be mailed on request.



The various grades, refined and filtered to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Gargoyle Mobiloil "D"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
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The Woman Who Ran the Shop

(Continued from page 322)

criticism was that the new stock of neckwear, which had just arrived, was given scant attention. Mrs. Tunley seemed to be interested in that neckwear. "Play it up," she had written.

The man who prepared the advertising "copy" went to Corcoran, who so far forgot discretion as to ask Hart sarcastically if all "copy" was to be passed upon by Mrs. Tunley.

"Why—er—yes," returned Hart; "yes, that might be a good plan. Mrs. Tunley thinks much of our advertising space is wasted."

"Anything else that Mrs. Tunley thinks?" asked Corcoran.

"No," said Hart, "no, I don't recall anything else just now."

"Mrs. Tunley seems to run things about as she pleases," persisted Corcoran desperately.

"Yes," sighed Hart, "yes, she does." He looked anxiously about him, as if fearful of being overheard. "I wish I could discharge her, Corcoran," he added, "but I can't."

The mystery was deeper than ever, but Corcoran derived encouragement from the fact that Hart was with him in spirit. Surely, if neither he nor Hart wanted Mrs. Tunley, a way could be found to get rid of her.

Corcoran was now desperate. His complete elimination from the latter part of the overcoat affair established a precedent that actually menaced his position.

Taking counsel with a certain Mark Colvin, also in the retail clothing business, Corcoran decided to force an issue.

"It's the only thing to do," declared Colvin. "He can't afford to lose you. Why, you run the business."

"I don't now," returned Corcoran glumly. "Then it's time you go back your power," said Colvin. "We need it."

"Yes," agreed Corcoran, "we do. The game is getting away from us."

"Put it up to him and put it strong," advised Colvin earnestly. "Whatever her hold on him may be, he'll never sacrifice you."

This view seemed reasonable, so Corcoran went to Hart with his ultimatum.

"Mr. Hart," he said, "conditions here have become intolerable."

"Yes," agreed Hart dolefully, "yes, they have."

"I don't know whether I'm the manager here or Mrs. Tunley is," persisted Corcoran. "It is sometimes hard to tell," sighed Hart.

"Well, it's got to be settled," declared Corcoran. "Either she goes or I go!"

"Do you mean that, Corcoran?" asked Hart eagerly.

"I mean it!" said Corcoran.

"Perhaps," mused Hart, "perhaps she'll go when she understands the situation. It is possible—quite possible. We'll see." He rang for Mrs. Tunley.

"Mrs.—er—Tunley," said Hart haltingly, "Mr. Corcoran says conditions here have become—er—intolerable."

"Yes?" returned Mrs. Tunley.

"He objects to your persistent—er—interference in matters that do not—er—exactly concern you," pursued Hart.

"Yes?" said Mrs. Tunley.

"In short," concluded Hart desperately, "he threatens to quit if you don't."

"Yes?" said Mrs. Tunley.

"I can't afford to lose him," added Hart.

"I think you can," asserted Mrs. Tunley in even tones. "I don't know all that lies back of this, but I should expect to see Mr. Corcoran well taken care of by any one who might buy us up at a receiver's sale."

"Preposterous!" exclaimed Hart, flaring up suddenly.

"The business could hardly have been managed better—for the other fellow," persisted Mrs. Tunley.

"Stop!" cried Hart. "I will not permit a man who has served me faithfully to be maligned in this way." Hart had apparently placed himself squarely on the side of his manager.

"But Mr. Corcoran is quite right in assuming that one of us must go," Mrs. Tunley went on. "I had already made up my mind to that. I shall leave if Mr. Corcoran remains."

"Will you, really?" asked Hart.

"I certainly shall."

"When?"

"Now."

Hart was relieved; there could be no doubt of that. Corcoran saw this and was elated. But Hart's expression changed at Mrs. Tunley's next words. "You understand, of course," she said, "what I shall do if I quit here."

Hart turned disconsolately to his manager. "You'll have to go, Corcoran," he sighed. "I'm sorry, but you'll have to go."

Colvin was as much disturbed by this unexpected action as was Corcoran. Corcoran, closely questioned by Colvin, related again and again the story of Mrs. Tunley's amazing power over Hart, and still Colvin could make nothing of it.

"If she sticks," added Corcoran. "He'd never pull himself out of the hole, but she can do it. It's a safe bet she'll win—if she sticks."

"If not?" queried Colvin.

"A little time will make conditions all that could be desired," replied Corcoran, "even if I'm not there to help along."

"But what's her game?" persisted Colvin.

"I wish I knew," growled Corcoran. "I'd spoil it somehow."

"If you want to get even with Mrs. Tunley," suggested Colvin, "why don't you tell Mrs. Hart something about her husband's private secretary?"

"Not me!" declared Corcoran quickly.

"I thought of that, but you never can tell where you'll land when you mix up in a family row."

"This ought to be safe," insisted Colvin.

"Know anything about her?"

"Not a thing."

"Well," asserted Colvin sagely, "any woman can be relied upon to make trouble when she hears that her husband's private secretary draws salary for doing nothing and makes him sit up like a trick dog. How long do you think Mrs. Tunley would last if Mrs. Hart got after her?"

"By George!" exclaimed Corcoran. "Say! that makes it worth trying."

"Anyhow, it seems to be our only chance," remarked Colvin.

"I'll risk it," decided Corcoran, "but it's got to be done cleverly and carefully. I don't want anybody jabbing hatpins into me."

"I'll call on her!"

Corcoran called, apprehensive, almost timid. No one could tell what an emotional woman would do. However, reason and Colvin had assured him that everything was as favorable as he could possibly ask.

There was no one behind the door with a club, and the maid who let him in seemed quite harmless. Nor was Hart awaiting him in the reception-room. The step on the stairs, too, was certainly feminine, so he knew before she entered that it was Mrs. Hart who was to receive him, and he was much encouraged thereby.

The next moment, however, he found himself facing Mrs. Tunley. He simply stared and gasped.

"Won't you sit down, Mr. Corcoran?" she asked sweetly.

Corcoran dropped helplessly into a chair. "We are quite alone, if there is anything you wish to tell me," she added.

Corcoran was mentally groping, many new possibilities dancing before his bewildered senses.

"If not," continued the smiling woman, "perhaps I might enlighten you on a few points."

"I—I wish you would," faltered Corcoran.

"With pleasure," she returned. "First, if you will call at the store next week you will find some radical changes. Mr. Hart is retiring from business."

"In whose favor?" he asked.

"Mine."

"And you are?"

"Mrs. Hart, of course."

"Oh," said Corcoran, "I begin to understand."

Then Mrs. Hart became suddenly direct and personal. "You may tell your principal, Mr. Corcoran—I don't know who he is, but I know you were working for some outsider while drawing pay from my husband—you may tell him, if he still is after the business and the site, that he can have it in about a year, but he will have to pay a 'going' price for it. There will be no receiver's sale."

"I assure you—" began Corcoran.

"I wouldn't say anything, if I were you, Mr. Corcoran," interrupted Mrs. Hart. "You can't prove yourself an honest man without also proving yourself a business idiot, and you can't prove yourself a business man without also proving yourself a rascal. It's a very awkward situation. Really, I wouldn't say anything. The maid will show you out."

And Corcoran, retiring awkwardly, said nothing.

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The Crisis in Alaska

(Continued from page 322)

empire under conditions which cannot be changed. The rush to the Klondike carried northward (along with the riff-raff that has since floated back to the south) a stream of Americans of the most rugged and resourceful type. Some of these made their "strike" and came back; most of them made only a fair living and remained, intending to grow up with the country, as men have done in Oregon and the Dakotas. They are in Alaska to-day, buoyant and determined, with their teeth set, but they are beginning to wonder whether it is worth while to keep up the fight.

Any thoughtful man knows that when these pioneers let go, in utter despair, it is likely to be a long, long time before Alaska ever has another population which can compare with that of to-day. Chance made them citizens of the far northwest, and they are an asset of the nation as well as of Alaska; but once they get their feet back on the home soil, with all of its comforts and opportunities, not even another Klondike can get many of them north of Seattle again. It may be that, in the distant future, the Government may be able to induce hardy immigrants from Scandinavia or Russia to settle in this isolated territory, but even that is problematical. If Alaska is to be American in its population, now is the time, while the American is there and willing to remain.

And he is willing, for he is a man of grit. There was a time, of course, when he "mushed" northward in the expectation of becoming speedily rich; there was no other reason why he should have gone. But now that his visions have faded and he has become accustomed to the rigors of winter, to the lack of ordinary comforts, to the scarcity of women, and to the utter absence of such luxuries as theatres and music, he is willing to be a fixture. But he naturally feels that he ought to have something like a square deal if he hangs on, and he is dazed to discover that the Government makes it infinitely harder for him than if he were back where the mails are delivered four times a day instead of perhaps once a month.

The Government seems to be against him instead of for him, no matter which way he turns. If he is brave enough to select a homestead, it may turn out to be on a Forest Reserve; if not, he must wait until a sub-official leisurely discovers that there are no rich mineral deposits concealed on the premises and no coal mines; then he must wait until another sub-official leisurely assures himself that there are no oil wells. Finally, when all these gentlemen have assured themselves that the Alaskan is settling upon nothing except a thin stratum of farming land perched upon a stratum of solid ice, and when all the prescribed regulations have been complied with and the lawyer paid in full, the homesteader is likely to find that he cannot get any title because the plot has not been surveyed and there is no base line established by which he can have it surveyed at his own expense.

This is no exaggeration. The homesteader who takes up a claim in Alaska should be a young man, for a middle-aged man is likely to be in his grave before the Land Office gives him a document that will make him feel that he actually owns the land over which he has toiled. And, to a greater or less degree, every other type of man in the territory finds the shoe pinching him with equal severity.

Suppose, for instance, that you own a cannery in southeast Alaska, and have built an expensive wharf. One day you walk out on it and find that the timbers which support it are rotting in the water and the wharf has a list to starboard; unless you prop it up quickly, one of those winds that rush down from the mountain-tops in winter at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour may topple it over. Do you send men out into the woods and cut timbers to support it? You do not—not if you are wise. Every tree within reach is probably included in a Forest Reserve and is as precious in the eyes of Washington as if it were some rare species yielding costly ointment of spikenard. You first make formal application to a sub-official of the Forest Service, who is probably somewhere down the coast, if he is not off on a hunt for moose or mountain sheep. If the forest man's digestion happens to be good, there is a possibility that the application may not only be acted upon favorably but the desired permission may even arrive before the wharf collapses. But suppose there is an unbroken silence and you become so desperate that you go ahead and cut down the necessary trees? Answer: "Fine or imprisonment, or both," unless you

can square yourself in some way with the majesty of the Forest Service. (If any man thinks that this is an exaggeration, let him inquire along the southeastern coast, particularly of the men who own wharves.)

Take the question of railroads, which everybody knows are indispensable to the development of a new country. First bear in mind the fact that since we took over Alaska in 1867 we have taken out of it a total sum which may conservatively be placed at \$500,000,000 but for which we paid only \$7,200,000. Yet the Government has not only refrained from building railroads; it has also so handicapped private capital that it goes down into Brazil or off to the Philippines to build railroads that might better have been built from the Alaskan coast to the Yukon.

Aside from the White Pass & Yukon Line (only twenty miles of which are in American territory), there is not a railroad in Alaska that really goes anywhere. The longest road (196 miles) runs from Cordova to the Guggenheim mines. The next is the Nome & Seward Peninsula (104 miles), and I recall one of its abandoned locomotives, rusting out its life because the road cannot afford to pay a Government tax of \$100 a mile. Third is the Alaska Northern, running 72 miles out of Seward; that is, the track does the running, not the trains. Then comes the Tanana Valley Railroad at Fairbanks, 45 miles long, struggling for very existence. Besides these there are three other railroads in Alaska (the total length of all three being 26 miles) but at least two of these have been suspended.

Now you can get some idea of what this means to the interior of Alaska by tracing the progress of the outfit of one of LESLIE'S representatives, whom I found awaiting it at Fairbanks this summer. The package traveled 3,275 miles from Seattle to St. Michaels by ocean steamer; then it went slowly up the Yukon River for 2,374 miles to Tanana; thence 275 miles up the Tanana River to Fairbanks. Since it left Seattle at the opening of navigation in the spring, let us hope that it has reached its destination by this time! Had there been a railroad from the Alaskan coast to Fairbanks (which is the metropolis of the interior), the package would have arrived within a week of the day it left Seattle.

Alaska's hope, now that there is a Western man in the chair of Secretary of the Interior, is that somebody high in authority will take these and other deplorable conditions to heart and help overcome them. The Government has done so in the case of the Alaska Indian and Eskimo. A revenue cutter works its way through the ice of Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean every year, just as soon as the ice begins to break up, in order to visit the little trading post at Point Barrow (the northernmost town in America) and supply the Indians with the necessities of life. Another example of paternal consideration for the Indian is seen at the fur seal islands known as the Pribilofs. All killing of seals has now been stopped until the herd is replenished—but the agent of the Government has definite orders that seals may be slaughtered to supply the natives with food. There is another island where the Indians were being imposed upon by extortionate traders who had a monopoly; the Superintendent of Education himself told me that he had made an arrangement whereby the Government schoolteacher was to open a store and the revenue cutter would transport the merchandise free of charge. And the Eskimo shares with the Indian this thoughtful consideration, as has been shown by the introduction of reindeer herds, which have transformed some of the Eskimos into real cattle kings.

What the Alaskan wants to know is—when will the American Government lie awake nights trying to think up ways in which the white man in the Territory can have relief from intolerable conditions. At present it is infinitely better to be an unwashed Indian or an odorless Eskimo than to be an American-born white man. Alaska has a Governor and a territorial legislature to think for its people, but home rule is really as much of a dream as it is in Ireland.

"I see no reason why Alaska should not support three million people," says Professor Geogeson, who is putting all the energies of an intense life into the task of solving the problem of agriculture in the Territory. But the Professor is dead wrong. There is a reason—and that reason is Congress. Under present conditions, Alaska can support nothing except rosy hopes and profane speech. ("The Lost of Alaska" will be the next article in this series.)

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HUMAN nature is fickle. A little while ago, everything in Wall Street looked dark. The sun was shining nowhere. Clouds covered the horizon and extended to the zenith. The price of seats on the exchange fell to abnormally low figures. There was no end of talk as to the evil consequences to be anticipated from the sweeping tariff reduction and the diminished crops.

Blessings brighten as they fly, and most of the things we worry over never really happen, so when a few Wall Street leaders began to point out that this was too big a nation to go under, that we had faced other dismal times and had emerged from them successfully, that Congress could not forever be in session, that the reduction in the tariff did not destroy all protection to our industries and that if the crops were smaller, they would bring better prices, a great many faint-hearted speculators began to pluck up renewed courage.

As they began to buy, it was found that the stock market responded quickly to the more hopeful sentiment and that the public was only too eager to take part in the buying movement if it were given encouragement.

It looks as if we had discounted most of the troublesome factors. If so, there is justification for a stronger market with an upward tendency. Some of the leaders who have been carrying pretty heavy loads, especially of certain copper stocks that have been advanced by skillful manipulation, would like to shift the burden to the public. They can only do this by advancing prices and starting a lively buying movement.

I advise my readers as they find that they have a fair profit in an advancing market to take it and be content therewith, even if prices enjoy a further rise.

We must feel the effect of the shortage in the crops ultimately and there must be some disturbance in the industrial and financial world as the result of pending legislation. Furthermore, the railroad situation cannot improve unless the Interstate Commerce Commission shows a more helpful disposition toward our railroads. Our industries will not stand another drastic anti-trust campaign such as the Administration is said to contemplate.

For these reasons precaution in buying is advisable. The man who takes his profit when he can get it, is always safe because

he is assured of what he has got, even if he does not get the last cent.

P. Oshkosh: I am not able to advise on fire insurance matters.

D., Joplin, Mo.: The Hecla Mining Co., of Wyoming, was merged in 1909 with the Hecla Consolidated Mines Co. which was recently reported as idle.

C., Cleveland: 1. Willy's Overland Com. and Pfd. have merit in view of the prosperity of the company. 2. Yukon Gold is purely a speculation at present. Manipulation may advance it but it has yet to demonstrate its merit.

B., Watertown, N. Y.: The popularity of many of the well-known food products, if maintained, would give stability to the value of their securities. The business is competitive and the success of any enterprise depends largely on the integrity and ability of the management.

New Haven: The severe decline in New Haven stock is an evidence that the new management proposes to put it strictly on a business basis even if that involves the further reduction or passage of dividends. Owning the stock outright, as you do, it would be safer to hold because, under President Elliot's efficient management and with the hearty co-operation of his associates, the company is bound to do better. If it goes much lower, buy additional shares so as to even up the cost.

Sugar, Atlanta, Ga.: The reason given by the Federal Sugar Company for withdrawing from the New York Stock Exchange, namely, that it does not wish to make the reports the exchange requires does not look like a very good one. The Federal Company say these reports would divulge its business to its competitors but the American Sugar Refinery Co. complies with the rules of the Stock Exchange and has done so for many years. American Sugar Pfd. is a good industrial investment.

Oil Stocks, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. Both in Europe and in this country an increasing demand for well-seasoned oil stocks is being shown probably because of the generous dividends they pay. (2). The Texas Company stock, selling around 120 pays 7 per cent. The convertible 6 per cent bonds sell at par. Both are an attractive speculation. (3). All the Standard Oil stocks are being bought by small investors as never before. They are not over-capitalized and pay good dividends. I think well of Vacuum Oil. It has just declared a 3 per cent dividend. Standard Oil of California is engaged in the producing, refining transporting and marketing of oil. It has a property of increasing value. You can buy one share or more of any of these oil stocks.

K., Rock Island, Ill.: 1. Northern Pacific has an excellent record as a money-maker and dividend payer, and at the present price looks reasonable. 2. It would be difficult to give a list of bonds and stocks from which a choice could be made, because it would be too long to publish. Some prefer bonds with a speculative quality like American Ice Securities' 6's which have recently risen from 70 to over 76. Others prefer strictly gilt-edged bonds like the Union Pacific first 4's, selling a little over

(Continued on page 333)

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\$5 A year buys insurance!!

\$2000.00 accidental death. \$15.00 weekly benefits, sick or accident. No assessments—men and women 16 to 70 years eligible. Address Dept. L.

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Savo Air Moistener

Fill with water and hang on back of any radiator. Prevents dryness. Makes it fit for the lungs. No doctor bills. Saves furniture shrinking, piano warping, wall paper cracking. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 30 days free trial. Order now, or write for free Booklet.

Savo Mfg. Co., Dept. E, 5456 N. Park Ave., Chicago

Shirley President Suspenders

Feel better—look better—fit better—wear better. "Satisfaction or money back."

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles. The G. A. Edwards Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

50¢

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 332)

92 and yielding less than 4½ per cent. or the St. Paul Con. 4½'s selling around par. The best way is to get lists of bonds from first-class bond houses and then make your choice, which is not a difficult matter. If you have any question about a bond, I will be glad to give you such information as I can.

K., Davenport, Ia.: I cannot pass upon the financial standing of firms or individuals. That is a function that belongs peculiarly to the mercantile agencies that make a specialty of it.

W., Cambridge, Mass.: The Black Prince Copper Co., of Arizona, has eight claims, a small smelter and a capital of \$1,500,000. The capital is excessive considering the work done. Liberal expenditures will be required to develop the property. The stock at fifty cents does not look attractive.

V., Chicago: It is very difficult to pass judgment on the merits of local industrial or financial institutions having no connection with Wall Street. Some are ably conducted and others are courting fate, as is proved by the records of many that have fallen by the wayside. Propositions that promise enormous profits are always regarded with suspicion.

F. N. H., Philadelphia: If the appreciation of real estate values in New York continues, bonds secured by well-selected properties will maintain their values. A widespread industrial depression, if it should occur, would affect real estate. Town site lots, if well selected, offer a profit to the patient holder but there is everything in making a wise selection. It is not well to believe all that promoters of such enterprises say.

B., Harrisburg, Pa.: The effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on our transcontinental railways, and especially Southern Pacific, cannot be forecast. Naturally heavy freight might expect to be deflected to the water routes to a much greater extent than now, but on the other hand, the rapid settlement and growth of the territory through which the Southern Pacific passes should more than make up for any diversion of traffic to the Canal. The heaviest holders of the stock seem to believe in it as much as ever and I am told have increased their holdings on the recent decline.

R., New York: 1. Mercantile Marine may work out some day, if the market ever gets into booming times again, for it is a Morgan security and they usually have taken care of themselves. I might say the same about Interborough Met. Com. 2. Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Pfd. is more doubtful in view of the hardships the railroads are undergoing. 3. Can common seem to me to be selling too high in view of growing competition in the business and the requirements of the preferred stock. 4. The chances after a period of liquidation usually favor an advance, but if you have an opportunity to sell without loss, it would be well to take it with the prospect of getting back your stocks at lower figures.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Six Per Cent. Portland, Me.: The 6 per cent certificates you speak of are issued by the Calvert Mortgage Co., 860 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md. in an amount of \$100,000 for two years and are payable on demand at any time thereafter. Write to the above company for its descriptive circular.

Six per Cent. Sure, Peoria, Ill.: George H. Burr & Co., well known bankers, 14 Wall Street, N. Y., are specially recommending to their customers, a 6 per cent collateral trust note of an especially attractive kind and well secured. Write to Burr & Co. for a copy of their "Investment Circular No. L" which fully describes the issue.

Stenographer, Portland, Me.: Some brokers will accept a payment of \$10 down on a \$100 bond or share of stock, the remainder to be paid in partial payments. This is a very simple form of investment. It is fully explained in a booklet published by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the New York Stock Exchange. Write them at 74 Broadway, New York and ask them for "Booklet D. 2."

Investor, San Francisco: The man on a salary who does not provide a little something, at least for his maturer days, is unjust to himself and to his family. A very interesting talk on this subject entitled "The Prospects of a Man's Future" has been prepared by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. It will interest you to read this. Write to Brooks & Co. for "Bond Talk X."

Conservative, Minneapolis: You are right in seeking conservative investments that yield a fair rate of interest. Wm. A. Lamson, dealer in commercial paper and investments, 60 Wall Street, New York. Mr. Lamson was formerly a National Bank examiner and has been dealing in these notes for years. How, Los Angeles, Calif.: The best way to begin if you are anxious to become an investor and to provide for your future needs while you are in the activities of life is by buying investment bonds. These will yield from 4½ to 5½ per cent and every \$100, \$500 or \$1000 bond that you set aside is making money for you. When once you begin to accumulate, it will be easy to continue the good work. You can buy bonds on the small payment plan. Write to Beyer & Co., the \$100 bond House, 55 Wall Street New York, for a free copy of the "100 Bond News" and "List L. 306."

Enrment, Detroit: 1. It is said that the net earnings of American Ice Co. for the current year will approximate over \$1,000,000 more than those of a year ago. The 6 per cent debentures of the company, selling around 75, are not in the investment class but are a fair speculation. 2. The 6 per cent gold bonds secured by improved Chicago real estate offered by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, 1 Wall Street, New York are fully described in their "Investors Magazine" and "Circular No. 2467." This firm has been in business for many years. Write to it for its literature.

Professional, New Orleans: Absolutely safe and very long term bonds will be found in the West Shore 4's. They run for nearly a thousand years and pay a little better than 4 per cent. Bonds in which savings banks can legally invest are usually well safeguarded. If you buy these bonds instead of putting your money in a savings bank, you will get the profit that the bank now gets. A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, New York, are especially recommending a bond of this character to their customers. Write to them for their descriptive circular, "No. J. 38."

U. S. Steel, Pittsburgh: One of the most popular stocks in which to trade is Steel Common. In an active market it is usually the money maker for those who know when to buy and to sell. The Preferred,

of course, is nearer an investment and the safest to trade in, though its quotations are steadier than those of the common. If you seek Steel Common for its 5 per cent dividends, you can buy it by paying \$20 a share down and the balance in monthly installments under the partial payment plan of buying stocks and \$100 bonds which is offered by Sheldon & Sheldon, 32 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their free "Booklet No. 8" describing the plan.

Clerk, Denver, Col.: I can remember the time when a good many brokers preferred not to deal in small lots. Now they are all anxious to do so. Instead of putting their money in savings bank with 3 or 4 per cent interest, many buy one or two shares of an investment stock and hold them in the hope of a profit when the market goes up. Some brokers will buy these small lots on a partial payment plan by which a small amount can be paid down. The plan is described in a circular which L. R. Latrobe, 111 Broadway, New York, has compiled for his customers. You can get a copy by writing to him for "Circular B. 52."

Standard Oil, Saratoga, N. Y.: Since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., investors have made profitable investments by buying the shares of the subsidiaries. Before the dissolution, Standard Oil, at \$1000 a share, was beyond the reach of small investors, but now that the subsidiaries are quoted by themselves, they are within the reach of the small investor and give him an excellent opportunity for combined investment and speculation. Any number of shares from one upward can be purchased. One can now begin to speculate in Standard Oil stocks with as little as \$100 and be assured of a good return. J. Hathaway Pope & Co., 20 Broad St., N. Y., have just compiled an interesting booklet on "Standard Oil Securities as an Investment." Write to them for a copy.

Difference, New Orleans, La.: 1. The reason why there is such a difference in the amount of profit various securities pay to the holder cannot readily be explained in a few words. Well-seasoned securities with a long established market of course are in greater demand but the matter is really controlled by the same rules that apply to trade generally. An investor ought always to study the character of securities just as he would make a selection of a house, a horse, or a basket of peaches or an apple. 2. Well established brokers have departments that make special investigations of securities they recommend to their customers. E. F. Hutton & Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York, members of the Stock Exchange, invite requests from investors for their "Circular Y. L. No. 2," regarding an attractive investment proposition which they recommend to their customers.

New York, September 25, 1913. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

ONE of the most remarkable phases of the general system of life insurance is that of group insurance, originated only a few years ago by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and since adopted by the Postal Life and other companies. Under this plan any employer—whether a firm, or corporation—may secure a blanket policy, at a low rate of premium, covering all employees and providing for the payment of a year's wages to the beneficiaries of each workman who dies while in the concern's service. The policy is usually issued without requiring the insureds to pass a regular medical examination, and because of this fact the scheme has been criticized in certain quarters. But experience has shown that the mortality rate among large groups of employees is less than among those who are insured individually after a medical examination. Men to retain their positions in these strenuous times must be efficient, and to be efficient they must be healthy. Therefore, when a body of men is found doing satisfactory work the presumption is that its members are in sound physical condition. Their retention in their places is virtually equivalent to a certificate from their employer that they are good risks. The employer practically makes a continual inspection of his workmen, and this has proved to be as effective a safeguard to the insuring company as a doctor's findings. Moreover, the insurance companies will not issue blanket policies unless they are satisfied from their own observation as to the conditions under which the men work.

The cost of group insurance amounts to but 1 to 2 per cent. of the pay roll. Sometimes the employees are required to meet this expense by doing a little overtime work, but most frequently the employer assumes the outlay. Group insurance pays as an economic matter because it creates a kindly feeling between the employer and employees and increases the loyalty of the men to the business. The insurance companies can afford to make a lower rate for group than for individual insurance, for hundreds of men may be insured under one policy with the same working expense to the company as in the case of a single person. The popularity of group insurance is growing rapidly.

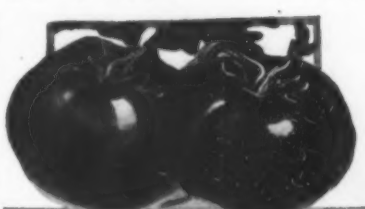
N., Pine Plains, N. Y.: The Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has been established for many years and is regarded as the best and soundest of the New England companies. You need have no question as to its reliability.

Worker, Boston.: You can get a \$2,000 accident policy with sick benefits at \$5 a year if you are between the age of 16 to 70. It applies to men and women. State your age and write to Department L, German Commercial Accident Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for particulars.

M., Hamburg, Pa.: The Postal Life of New York makes its low rate because it does away with expensive paid agents. It does its business by mail. This enables it to reduce the cost of insurance and to increase the dividends. This method of insurance has been successfully tried elsewhere. I see no reason why it should not succeed when properly handled.

J., Chicago: 1. The Merchants Reserve Life Insurance Co., is in the assessment class. It is not the kind of insurance that I regard as the best or cheapest in the end, for reasons I have often given. 2. The Company that offers a \$10 a year combination policy which insures you against death and accident at the cost of 3c. a day is the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn.

Hermit



A tempting relish
having the true tomato taste

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

Keeps After Opening

Vine ripened tomatoes, from selected seed, grown under our personal supervision, carefully handled in sanitary kitchens, same day as picked; cooked but lightly so that the natural flavor is retained; seasoned delicately with pure spices; placed in sterilized bottles—this is Blue Label Ketchup.

Contains only those ingredients
Recognized and Endorsed
by the U. S. Government

Our other products, Soups, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, you will find equally as pleasing as Blue Label Ketchup.



"Original Menu" is an interesting booklet, full of suggestions for the hostess and busy housewife. Write for it today, giving your grocer's name and mentioning this magazine.

Curtice Brothers Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

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They are not imitations of diamonds but a genuine stone, cut and finished by skilled diamond cutters exactly like a diamond. Contains no glass, paste or full backing, will not stain and on account of their great hardness will retain their brilliancy forever. We advertise these Santiago Gems as well for a short time and will send you a diamond ring with a 5 ct. round brilliant, CO. D. \$5.00 by express or insured parcel post. Offer it as a gift to your loved one, and if you find it not all we claim return it at our expense. Order at once, this ad may not appear again. Diamond Jewelry Co., 812, 1st W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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Strong Arms
For 10c in stamps or coin
Illustrated with 20 full-page half-tone cuts, showing exercises that will quickly develop, beautify, and gain great strength in your shoulders, arms and hands, without any apparatus.
PROF. ANTHONY BARKER
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LEARN TO PAINT SIGNS and SHOW CARDS
I'll teach you personally by mail. 14 years successful teaching. Big field for men and women. You can **EARN \$10.00 TO \$25.00 A WEEK**. Crawford, B. C. writes, "Earned \$200.00 while waiting courses." Write today for mailing, samples, etc. **Detroit School of Lettering**, CHAS. J. STYRON, Founder, Dept. 10-10, Detroit, Mich.

Classified Advertising Service

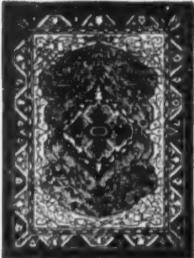
Continued

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\$3.29 Buys This Handsome Full Room Size Rug!

Size 12 feet by 9 feet



Great Auction Sale

At the great ten million dollar recent New York Auction Sale we purchased an enormous quantity of brand new rugs, which we now offer you at prices, in many cases less than the original cost of production. You cannot duplicate these values. This stock is now at our mammoth warehouses, and to those who are ready to buy at once, we offer the chance of a life-time. Don't overlook this opportunity—it may never occur again. Money back if not satisfied.

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Cook's best quality, newest designs, always 55c.

Lot 20-BF-1

12 x 9 ft. Seamless Brussels, pure worsted face, magnificent patterns, actual \$16.00 qual- \$8.75

Lot 20-BF-2

12 x 9 ft. Wool Wilton Velvet, attractive patterns, Reg- \$10.95

Lot 20-BF-3

12 ft. Axminster, exceptionally heavy, high quality, long wool pile, worth \$25 \$15.75

Lot 20-BF-4

650 Rolls of carpets, newest and best patterns and qualities. Savings average 45%, 36 inch reversible \$21c

Lot 20-BF-5

12 x 9 ft. Reversible, seamless Rugs. Numerous Oriental, Floral and All-over Patterns. Biggest bargain ever offered at... \$3.29

NOTE: This purchase includes many more equally money-saving bargains. Write for full particulars.

Big Furniture Bargains

No other concern on earth carries in stock a larger quantity of high grade House Furnishing Goods than does this company. We can save you money on Rugs, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Dishes, and everything needed in the home. Every article sold under a guarantee so broad and binding, that you are absolutely protected. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Send postal today!



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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

and for 20 years have been well and favorably known to the public. Our capital stock of \$10,000,000 is ample protection for you. Ask the publisher of this, or any other paper who we are; ask any bank or Express Co.—they all know us.

Harris Bros. Company, 35th and Iron Sts., Dept. 123 Chicago

(You must order at once if you want to take advantage of these low quotations.)

Quality Kitchen Cabinet



Solid oak; has two large cupboards, five spice and utensil drawers, sugar bin, two flour bins, bread board, etc., the \$7.50 \$12.50 kind...



GENUINE PERFECT CUT

DIAMONDS \$97.50 PER CARAT

Save 1/3 and More at These WORLD'S LOWEST PRICES:

1/2 Carat Diamond, \$8.25 1/4 Carat Diamond, \$45.00
1/4 Carat Diamond, \$17.50 3/8 Carat Diamond, \$67.50
3/8 Carat Diamond, \$31.25 1 Carat Diamond, \$97.50

FREE EXAMINATION ALLOWED WITHOUT OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE!

We Legally Guarantee in writing to REFUND THE FULL PRICE IN CASH, less 10 per cent, ANY TIME WITHIN 2 YEARS and to allow the full price in exchange any time. Carat Weight, Quality and Value Legally Certified.

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By ELLEN GLASGOW

The book that has been the storm-centre of discussion for months.

A story of the woman question in its broadest bearing on wife, husband and children.

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Trade Dollar 1885 sold for \$1140, 20 cents 1876 CC \$250, \$1 gold 1861 D \$230, \$3-1870

\$1450. Equally high premiums on thousands of Coins, Stamps, Books, Paper money. Illustrated Circular Free.

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Forest and Stream MONTHLY NUMBER

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MEN'S 12 SIZE THIN MODEL WATCH, 17 JEWELS, ADJUSTED, ILLINOIS, ELGIN, HAMPTON or WALTHAM movement. Warranted accurate.

Finest gold strata case, guaranteed 25 years; engraved, engine turned, plain polished or your monogram engraved \$18.50. Eighty per cent of all men's watches sold today are these neat open face Thin Models. At our Special Sale price of \$18.50, with monogram engraved free, this watch has no "running mate" in the world. Sent all charges prepaid on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL THEN \$2.00 A MONTH

If not satisfactory, return at our expense. These Diamond Rings are the famous Lofitts "Perfection" 6-prong 14k solid gold mountings. Finest pure white diamonds. CREDIT TERMS: One-fifth down, balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly. Sent prepaid on approval. Write for free Catalog of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, on credit terms.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants Dept. F 275, 100 to 108 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Branch Stores: Pittsburgh, Pa. and St. Louis, Mo.

Guaranteed 25 Years

The Best Gift of All

Are Assaults on Riches Honestly Acquired Justified?

By SENATOR LODGE, in the Senate, August 28th

A BURDEN on the earning capacity of a community is a very serious thing. The earning capacity of a community, which is the motive power of prosperity, is something which it is desirable under every civilized government to encourage. It is not wise to throw too heavy a proportion of the burden upon the earning capacity of any community. The men who draw the load should not be overweighted or disheartened. England has finally met this difficulty in a degree at least by differentiating between the tax derived from earned income and the tax derived from unearned income.

The tax which the man pays over the counter is the one he realizes. When he walks up to the taxgatherer in his town and finds that his rate has been raised he takes an interest in the administration of the business of the town. But as to the indirect tax, the tax that the man pays on alcoholic liquors, if he chooses to drink, or the tax that he pays on tobacco, are not only indirect but voluntary taxes, and he does not know, as a matter of fact, whether he pays them or not. He pays them, but he does not feel them. The difference, moreover, between what one may consume and what another consumes in the way of food and drink and tobacco and raiment is not very great, for the power of consumption of the individual can not vary very largely, and he who lives and chooses most expensively pays most in taxation. But income is a direct tax; and this country has hardly known direct taxes except in times of war.

A man who has \$1,000 income per annum and pays \$1 a year as income tax to the United States Government is not, I think, bearing too heavy a burden, but he is realizing what his Government is doing, which is of enormous value and makes him thereby a better citizen. He realizes that he is responsible for the Government as never before. There has been no greater misfortune to this country than what we have seen in every great city, and that is that the men who pay no taxes spend the revenues. The result is inevitably extravagance and corruption. Men are always ready to spend some one else's money.

Look at the history of our municipal governments. They are not a subject of pride to any American. But if every man in those communities had paid his tax, if it was only 5 cents, and if he knew that if the money was extravagantly spent it might be 10 cents, he would have had more care about spending the public money, about the men he elected, and about the administration of his local government. One great reason for the extravagance we have had in our National Government, in my judgment, arises from the fact that almost all our revenues have been raised by indirect taxation.

No tax can be perfect; but it should be the effort of the Government and of the taxing power to impose the tax, if it be an income tax, so as to raise the revenue in the largest proportion from those who can bear it best. But let us beware how we enter upon taxing on the ground that we want to punish somebody because he has money. If he has earned his money improperly and unlawfully, by oppression and extortion, he is a subject for punishment under other laws. But to have the Government undertake, for vindictive reasons, to punish a man simply because he has succeeded and has accumulated property by thrift and intelligence and character, or has inherited it honestly under the law, is entering upon a dangerous path. It would convert this tax from the imposition of a tax to the pillage of a class. That I think is a very dangerous ground to enter upon.

Very rich men, large properties, are no new thing in the world. You have but to turn to the history of Rome at the time when it passed through the form of a republic to the form of an empire and see the enormous properties which were then held by single individuals. You can read of it in Cicero's familiar letters to Atticus, who was one of that class. There were enormous fortunes then; there have been enormous fortunes under every commercial civilization from that day to this. What distinguishes our time is the colossal size of the fortunes which have been accumulated in this country, because we have had the greatest opportunities, larger than exist anywhere else. But huge fortunes—huge beyond anything the world has ever dreamed of hitherto—have in these days been amassed everywhere. Undoubtedly they constitute, in some ways, a menace to free, orderly, con-

stitutional government. They are often grossly abused. They arouse evil passions. Undoubtedly they are a danger.

But the danger is one that is not going to be successfully met by allowing a spirit of vindictiveness to enter in, and to say broadly that a man, whether innocent or guilty, must be punished through the taxing power of the Government for merely possessing property. Make him bear his fair burden, by all means. I would put the burden especially heavily on the income that is unearned; but I would not set a class apart and say they are to be pillaged, their property is to be confiscated, in order to gain, perhaps, for myself or my party a brief and fleeting popularity. We shall thereby come too near to that which proved the downfall of the Roman Republic.

I know the present tone is that any man who has money is prima facie a criminal and that any man who has been successful in any way falls under suspicion. But there has been in this country for many years, and there is to-day, in my judgment, a great deal of honest success honestly won. There have been great fortunes honestly made and wisely and benevolently distributed. I do not believe Americans of that class are all gone. I think this country is full of honest men making large incomes in business or at the bar or elsewhere, and making them honestly and fairly. I think they are entitled to the fruits of their success, and they as a rule bear the burden of their duty to the community generously and well. It will be an ill day for this country when we raise the cry that success honestly won is to be punished; that money honestly gained is the badge of criminality; and that we are to go to the people of the United States in the search for popularity, and say to them: "Follow us. We will plunder the people who have got the money. You shall spend it, and it will not cost you anything." That is a dangerous cry to raise in any country, for when you unchain that force you can not tell where it will stop, and in your eagerness to destroy property and rob men of hope and ambition you may bring your boasted civilization down in ruins about you.

This Government was founded in justice and in belief in the individual man. Of that Thomas Jefferson was the great apostle. I believe we are trenching on very dangerous ground when we assume that if a man has succeeded, if a man has accumulated wealth honestly and fairly, therefore he ought to be brought to the block and punished for the mere fact that his brains and his character and his work and his self-control have enabled him to rise. Success used to be held out as the prize for every American boy. Now we are holding out to him the suggestion that he can not reach success without pursuing devious ways, and that if he does attain success, if he does amass a fortune, he is to be an object of suspicion to all his fellow men.

Let us impose our tax in the best and justest way we can. Let us do it in such a way as to make those pay most who can best pay. Let us do it to raise revenue. Do not let us do it in order to gratify hatred and malice and all uncharitableness.

The Storekeeper Who Fails

By L. C. ABBOTT, Ex-President of the National Hardware Association

WHERE any kind of competition exists, financial suicide awaits the storekeeper (not merchant) that buys his goods regardless of values, expects his jobber to be his banker, pays when he feels like it, looks upon a bank-draft for an account past due with indifference, collects his accounts when forced to by financial conditions, and looks upon the profit known as discount as a premature decline in his bank balance. A business built on this kind of a foundation has but a few short hours to live, and may an all-wise providence find a way to keep the proprietor from want during the balance of his days.

There is a percentage of men in business of this caliber, but we are glad to say that they lack some of being the majority.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

PROF. ARMINIUS VAMBERT, one of the best-known travelers and Orientalists of the 19th century died at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 15, in his 82nd year. He was much revered in Hungary and other countries, and his many works were widely read. He was the son of parents so poor that at the age of 12 he was obliged to earn his own living.

CHARLES DE YOUNG, general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, died at San Francisco Sept. 18, aged 32. He was the son of Michael H. de Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, and was prominent in San Francisco's social life.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, issues of October, 1863, and copyrighted

October, 1863

The success of the Confederates at Chickamauga was overrated when our last appeared. On Sunday night, after a desperate renewal of the battle, Gen. Thomas fell back to Rossville. Gen. Rosecrans, on Monday, after repulsing the last attack, concentrated all his forces at Chattanooga to defeat the enemy's attempt to get in his rear.

The Confederate accounts admit a terrible loss—5,000 men, including Major-Generals Hood and Cleburn, wounded; and three Brigadier-Generals, Preston Smith, Helm and Dehler (and, it is said, Wofford and Walthall) killed; and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Brown, Gregg and Benning wounded. They make no claim of victory, as Rosecrans, they say, still confronts Bragg and has been heavily reinforced.

Our heaviest loss was that of the gallant General Lytle, who has fought so bravely from the outset of the war. Our whole loss is 1,200 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 2,500 prisoners. The loss of the enemy is more in killed and wounded but about the same in prisoners. We, however, lost 50 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Rosecrans is in no danger, and Gen. Burnside has reached a point where he can prevent any flanking movement. Gen. Hooker, it is said, is to assume command of his army in the future.

A dispatch from Paris, dated on the 11th instant, states positively that Maximilian has accepted the crown of Mexico.

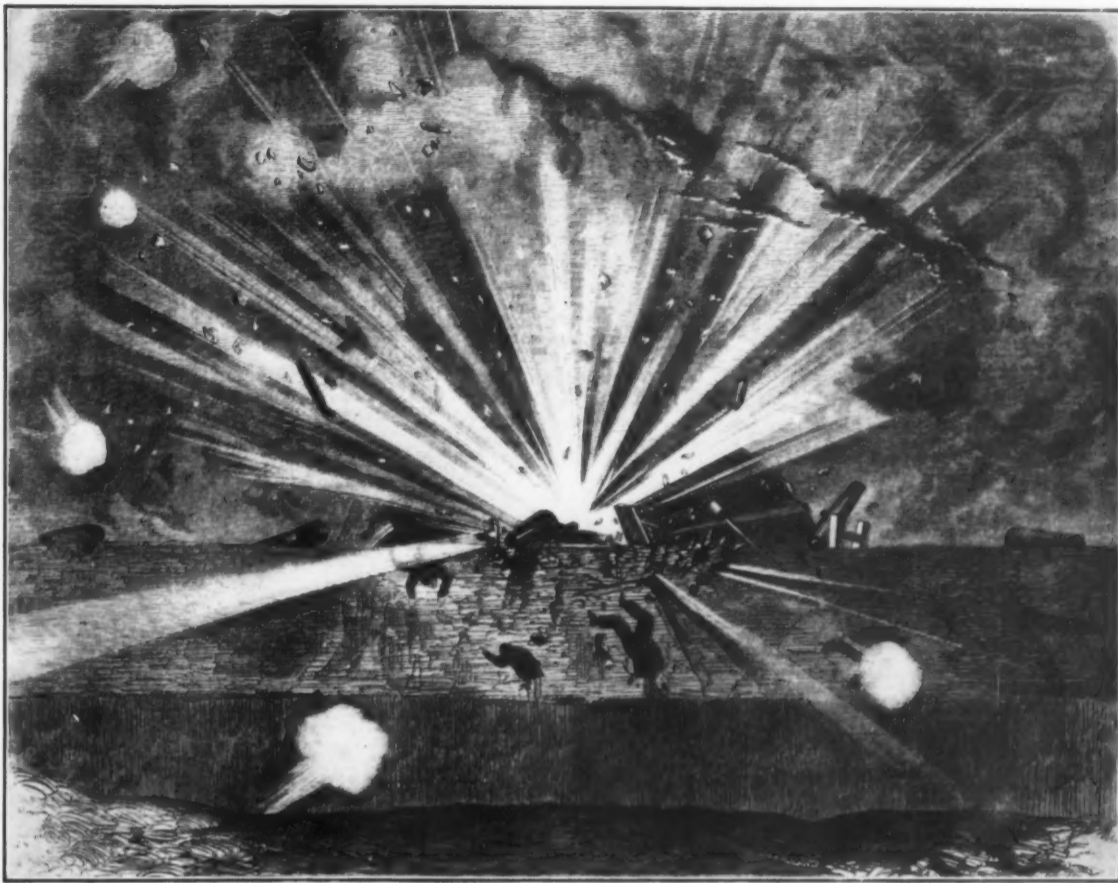
The Washington *Intelligencer* says that the government has received \$6,000 from New York for commutation money; that is equal to 20,000 men. The conscription act therefore turns out to be a tax bill, or a forced loan *a la* Mexico on the old regime.

The defeat at Chickamauga caused gold to rise 8 per cent. After sundry fluctuations it is now steady at 136. Exchange on London 150.

It is rumored in Washington that the Russian squadron now in our harbor may remain here all winter.

The opening of the fall fashions took place on Thursday, the 24th of September. The range of prices is nearly double those asked last year. Bonnets which fetched \$12 then cost \$25 now.

If this cruel war lasts much longer, ladies must return to dusters. Nevertheless, contractors are making enormous fortunes, and we are rapidly becoming as miserable and pauperish as one of the old rotten monarchies of Europe.



THE MAGAZINE AT FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., EXPLODED BY A UNION SHELL

On Sept. 8, 1863, this magazine in one of the defenses at Charleston was exploded by a shell from the Union Monitor "Ironclad" killing 17 men. Mr. W. T. Crane, one of LESLIE'S special artists, witnessed the explosion and immediately made this fine vivid drawing.



RECAPTURE OF A WAGON TRAIN FROM MOSBY'S INDEPENDENT CAVALRY

A sketch by LESLIE'S special artist, Edwin Forbes, showing Union cavalry recovering a wagon train loaded with supplies which had been captured from the Union Army by a detachment of Mosby's daring men.



CUSTER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE CAPTURING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY

The Battery was a part of Stuart's horse artillery, and was charged by General Custer in person. His horse was killed by a cannon ball, which wounded him in the leg and killed a bugler behind him.

October 1863

The Montgomery papers give prices which seem almost fabulous. Shoes \$60 a pair; a silk dress, \$500; and even home productions (such as eggs, hams, etc.,) are about twenty times their usual price. Indeed, they are rapidly reaching such a condition that a man must hire an express wagon to carry his purse.

An exchange, in commenting upon Gen. Meade's activity in shooting his soldiers for desertion, says if he commands the Army of the Potomac for another six months, and goes on at the same rate, he will not have any army at all.

Mr. Graw, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor even of asafoetida can be annihilated.

The Parisian ladies, who don't like the Emperor, have adopted a novel way of expressing their contempt. When he goes to the opera they look at him through the wrong end of their glasses, making him appear "Napoleon the Little," and thus insinuating agreement with Victor Hugo, without opening their mouths.

Kossuth made a great mistake in leaving England. There he had numerous wealthy friends, and his lectures and writings furnished him with a handsome income. During the Italian war he removed to Turin, thinking to engage Louis Napoleon in a Hungarian movement. By the last accounts he was quite penniless, and his wife dying. A subscription was being raised for him in London, and he will most probably return there.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is among the passengers by the *China*. Prior to Mr. Field's departure from England, everything had been put in train to secure the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable between Ireland and Newfoundland during the summer of 1864. Messrs. Glass, Elliott and Co., as already stated, had contracted to carry out the work, and had commenced the manufacture of the cable. They not only undertook to make the cable, but also to successfully lay it, thus showing implicit confidence in the success of the undertaking. That this confidence is also shared by others is shown from the fact that several of the leading marine insurance companies in London have issued policies covering all risks, including even the transmission of messages, at comparatively moderate premiums.

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